TEXAS FACT BOOK 1984

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University of Texas at Austin

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Foreword

The purpose of the *Texas Fact Book 1984* is to provide the reader with data on the recent past and the current state of the state. While the Bureau of Business Research provides this service, we are also committed to understanding the long-term future of Texas. The following paragraphs may provide a useful context for the synthesis of the information contained in this publication.

Over the past decade, economic and population growth in Texas has been the envy of the nation. Recent experiences, however, have made it clear that growth is not inevitable and that Texas is vulnerable to national and world economic downturns.

Texas will continue to experience relatively high economic and population growth over the next twenty-five years but will not match the extremely high rates achieved over the past decade. From 1981 to 2006, Texas real gross product (in 1972 dollars) is forecast to increase from $105 billion to $320 billion, an average growth rate of 4.6 percent a year. Over the same period, Texas' population is forecast to increase from 14.7 million to 24.6 million, an average annual growth rate of 2.1 percent.

Spurred by two oil price shocks, the state's economic and population growth over the period 1971 to 1981 averaged 5.8 percent and 2.5 percent a year. This rate of growth is not expected to continue unless another round of oil price increases occurs—an event that is considered fairly unlikely given the current world oil glut and slow economic growth.

Even though Texas economic and population growth is expected to slow over the next twenty-five years, growth will continue to be more rapid than it is in the United States as a whole. From 1981 to 2006, the Texas economic growth rate will be 1.8 times the U.S. rate of 2.5 percent annually. Over the same period, the population of Texas will increase at a rate 3.6 times the nation's 0.7 percent a year.

The structure of the Texas economy and its population will shift significantly over the next twenty-five years. Currently, a large portion of Texas economic output is produced by resource-based sectors—in 1981, 18.3 percent of the state's

gross product (in 1981 dollars) was produced by agriculture and mining (which is almost entirely oil and gas extraction). By 2006, the resource-based proportion of Texas economic output will fall to 5.7 percent, while the percentage produced by manufacturing, construction, and private service-producing sectors (finance, insurance, and real estate; transportation and public utilities; trade; and services) will rise. The largest increase in the percentage of economic output will occur in manufacturing—in 1981, 18.9 percent of Texas economic output was produced by this sector, and by 2006 this figure will have risen to 25.2 percent.

The major shift in the Texas population structure over the next twenty-five years will be a decline in the proportion of the population in younger age groups and an increase in the proportion in older working ages. From 1981 to 2006, the percentage of the state population aged 0 to 17 and 18 to 44 will decline from 30.2 percent to 27.6 percent and from 42.7 percent to 40.7 percent. Over the same period, the proportion of the state's population aged 45 to 64 will increase from 17.6 percent to 22.0 percent, while the proportion aged 65 and over will rise only slightly, from 9.5 percent to 9.7 percent.

In summary, Texas economic and population growth over the next twenty-five years will be slower than it was over the last decade but will still be more rapid than growth in the United States as a whole. The structure of the Texas economy and its population will change significantly in the quarter century ahead, with the importance of resource-based sectors declining and the population becoming increasingly concentrated in older working ages.

—Victor L. Arnold

Preface

The 1984 edition of the *Texas Fact Book* is designed to answer many of the requests for information received by the Bureau of Business Research. The section on sources, pages 195-220 of this book, should be helpful in answering any questions that cannot be answered in a pocket-sized book. Sources of data that were used in preparing this book, as well as sources for other types of data that might be useful to business people, are included in this section. We welcome comments on the content and format of the *Texas Fact Book*.

The time lag in the publication of official statistics is a constant problem for all data users. At the time of preparation (mid-1983) we used the most recent statistics available. While some information was available for 1982, most of the data are for 1980 or 1981. When more current data were not available, the data from the previous edition have been repeated in this edition; data from various censuses are repeated from the 1982 edition. Unless otherwise noted, all statistics are for the state of Texas or for areas within the state. In many cases, column totals and numerical amounts may not add exactly because of independent rounding.

Acknowledgments

Several members of the Bureau of Business Research staff assisted in the preparation of this book. Mary Jo Powell copy edited and Lois Glenn supervised the production procedure. Joan Dameron and Meade Collard set type; Jean Hall Stenger provided the computer-drawn maps and graph; Bruce Renfro assisted in the preparation of the charts; Robert Jenkins provided assistance in the production process.

J.E.P.
R.J.W.
M.C.A.

TEXAS FACT BOOK 1984

SMSA Summary

Indicator	1	2	3	4	5
Population	Dallas-Fort Worth	Houston	San Antonio	Austin	El Paso
Percentage change in population from migration	Austin	Bryan-College Station	Houston	Tyler	Galveston-Texas City
Per capita income	Midland	Houston	Dallas-Fort Worth	Galveston-Texas City	Odessa
Average annual pay	Houston	Midland	Beaumont-Port Arthur-Orange	Odessa	Galveston-Texas City
Percentage change in gross sales, 1975-81	Midland	Bryan-College Station	Odessa	San Angelo	Laredo
Percentage change in value of building construction, 1980-82.	Galveston-Texas City	Abilene	Victoria	Sherman-Denison	Midland
Percentage change in total bank deposits, 1977-81.	Midland	Abilene	Laredo	Odessa	Tyler

Top ranking SMSAs for selected economic indicators

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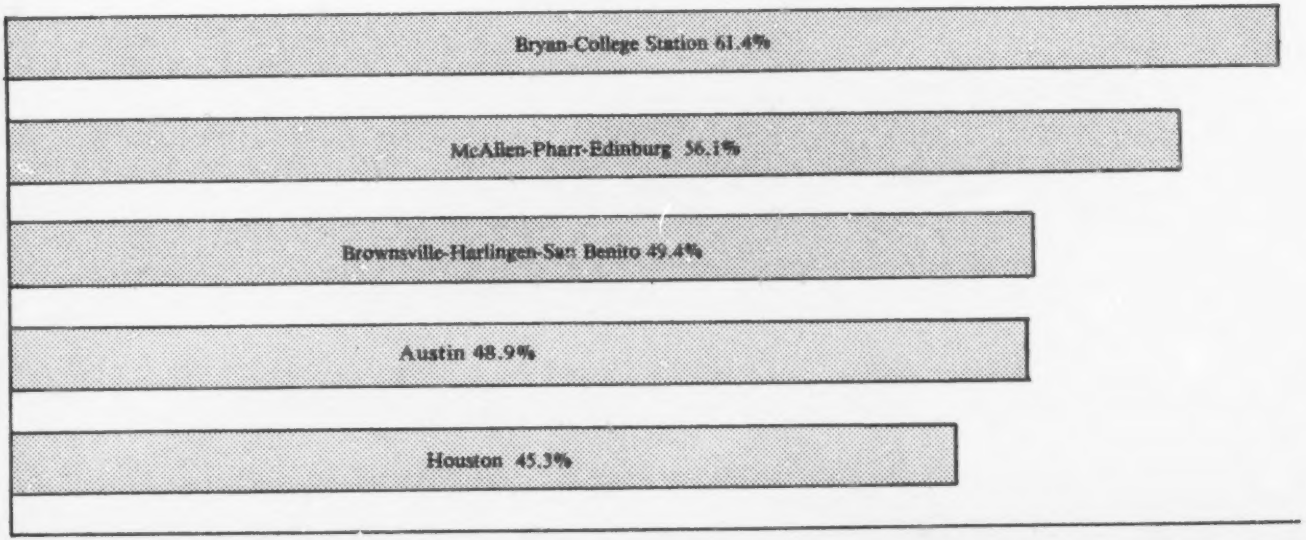
SMSA Population Growth



Numbers represent percentage change in population for the five fastest growing Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas between 1970 and 1980.

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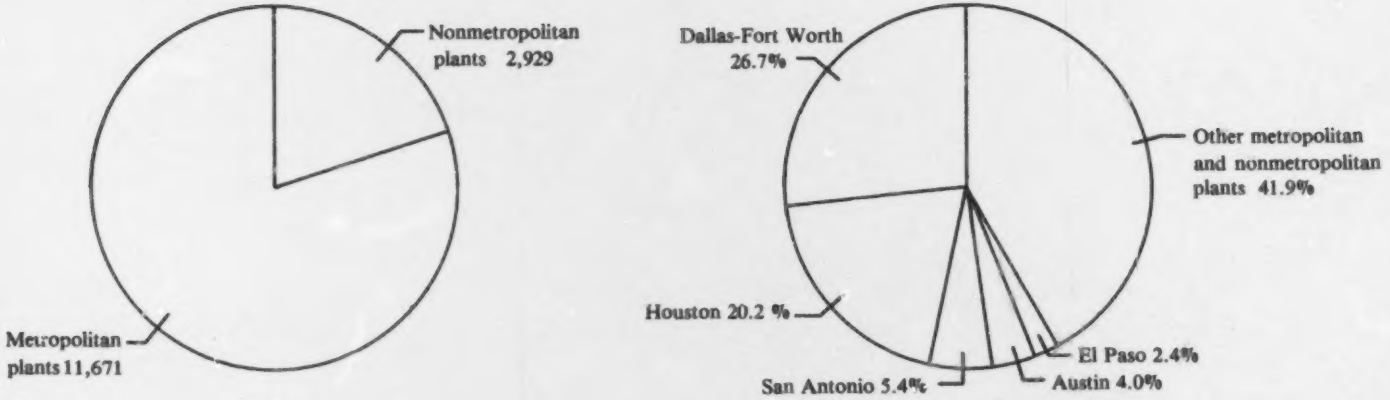
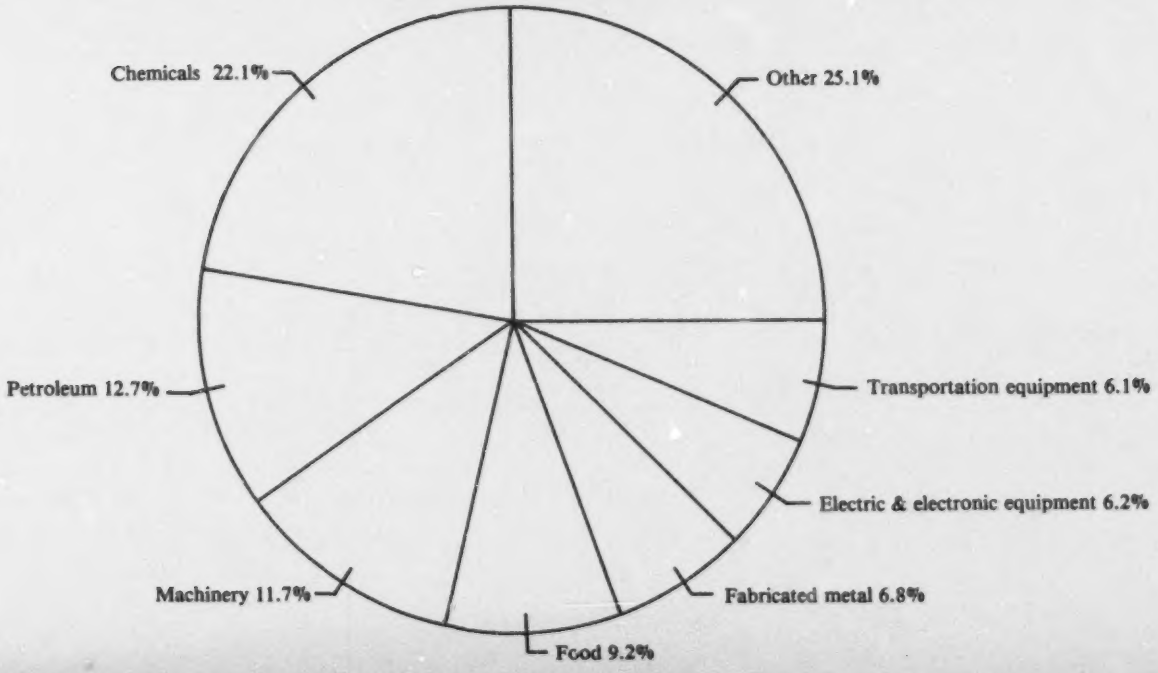
Manufacturing Plants



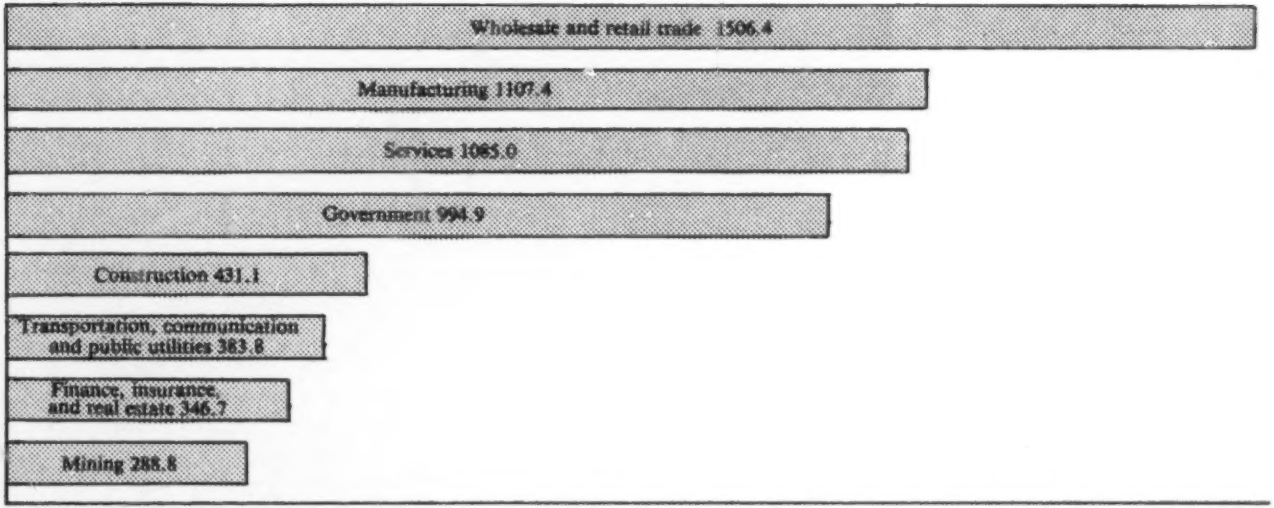
Charts show the number of metropolitan and nonmetropolitan plants in Texas and the percentage of plants located in areas with the most manufacturing plants.

Leading Industries



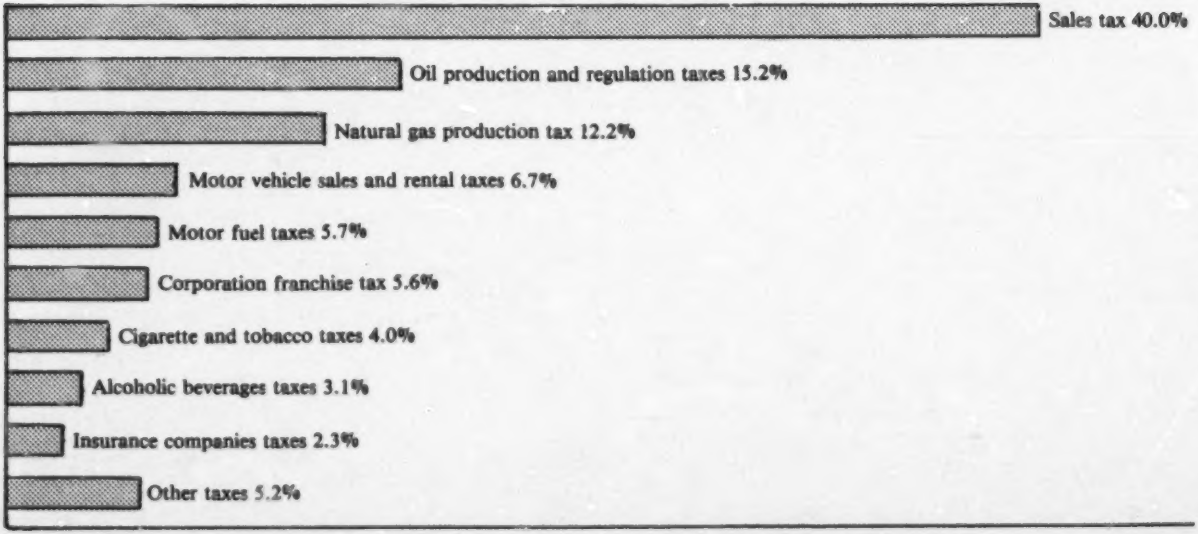
Percentages refer to value added by manufacture for year 1977.

Employment by Industrial Sector



Numbers are in thousands of persons. Data are for 1981.

State Government Tax Collections


Sales tax 40.0%
Oil production and regulation taxes 15.2%
Natural gas production tax 12.2%
Motor vehicle sales and rental taxes 6.7%
Motor fuel taxes 5.7%
Corporation franchise tax 5.6%
Cigarette and tobacco taxes 4.0%
Alcoholic beverages taxes 3.1%
Insurance companies taxes 2.3%
Other taxes 5.2%

Numbers show percentage of total tax collections each tax source represents. Data are for 1982.

An Overview

Texas is now the third most populous state in the country, following only California and New York. The population of Texas increased 31.9 percent between 1970 and 1981; the national population increased 12.8 percent during the same period. Texas population in 1981 was 14,766,000 and had been 11,198,655 in 1970, according to the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Changes in population occur through natural increase (the excess of births over deaths) and net migration. As a result of natural increase, Texas grew by 8.9 percent; in-migration accounted for an additional 7.3 percent increase. On the average, between 1970 and 1978, 298 people moved into Texas a day, over and above those who left the state. Natural increase in the United States accounted for 5.4 percent of the population change and in-migration for the other 1.9 percent.

Population growth within Texas has not been evenly distributed. Of the twenty-four planning regions, ten had a faster population increase than the state did. Of the 254 counties, 78 grew at a rate faster than that of the state and 132 grew at a rate slower than the state's. There were net population declines in 44 counties.

Population in Texas is concentrated in the twenty-six standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSAs). In 1980, 80 percent of the population lived within the fifty-four counties that make up the twenty-six SMSAs.

Texas has a fairly young population; 42 percent of the population is between 18 and 44 years of age and over 60 percent is under 35. Median age of males in Texas is 29.5 years and of females is 32.2, according to the *Survey of Buying Power Data Service.* In the United States, the median age of males is 29.5 and of females is 32.0.

There are 5,224,900 households in Texas and the average size of households is 2.83 persons. Approximately 22 percent of the households in Texas receive an income of $25,000 or more. Median household effective buying income in 1981 was $21,291. (Household effective buying income is the total income of all household members after taxes.)

Estimates of nonagricultural civilian payroll in Texas indicate that the sectors of mining; construction; transportation, communication, and public utilities; wholesale and retail trade; and finance, insurance, and real estate provide a greater percentage of income in Texas than they do in the United States as a whole. The sector that provides the largest percentage of personal income in Texas is manufacturing, followed by wholesale and retail trade. Manufacturing provides a little over 19 percent of personal income in the United States and about 16 percent in Texas. Wholesale and retail trade contributes a little more than 12 percent of income in the United States but almost 15 percent in Texas. Personal income is defined as the current income of persons from all sources, before income and other personal taxes are deducted. (For a more complete definition see page 79.)

Transfer payments are payments that are made for services that are not rendered currently (for example, welfare, social security, and retirement payments); these payments account for 10.3 percent of 1980 personal income in Texas and 13.6 percent in the United States.

The unemployment rate in Texas has been consistently below the national rate during the last several years. In 1981, the Texas unemployment rate was 5.3 percent and the national rate was 7.6 percent.

The percentage of the Texas population that is employed, 41.6 percent in 1981, is slightly more than the percentage in the United States, 39.9 percent. This percentage has been increasing since 1970 when only about 32 percent of the Texas population was employed.

In summary, Texas can be described as possessing the following characteristics:

- A growth rate that is more than twice that of the nation.
- A predominately metropolitan population.
- A relatively young population.
- Household income levels slightly below the national average.
- An economy that is well distributed among the various economic sectors, with greatest emphasis in manufacturing and trade.
- A low level of unemployment.

Regional Summary

Readers may not be familiar with several terms used in the *Fact Book.* These include *standard metropolitan statistical areas,* referred to as *SMSAs* or *metropolitan areas; standard consolidated statistical areas,* referred to as *SCSAs;* and *state planning regions,* referred to as *regions.* Other terms used are *standard industrial classification system,* referred to as *SIC; total personal income;* and *per capita income.* All of these terms are defined in the appropriate sections of this book.

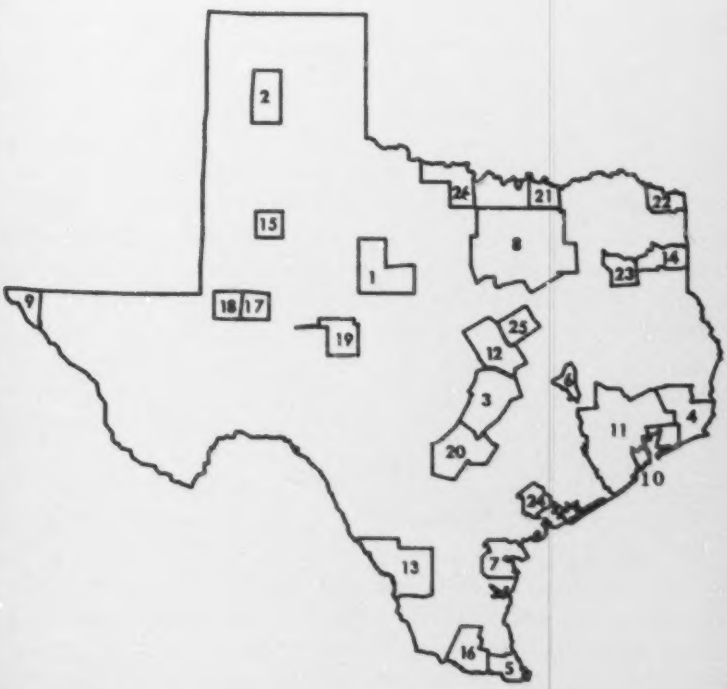
Metropolitan Areas

Standard metropolitan statistical areas, or SMSAs, are defined by the U.S. Bureau of the Census based on county or county-equivalent area boundaries. In brief, an SMSA is a county or group of contiguous counties containing a city of at least 50,000 population or a combination of cities with at least 50,000 residents, provided that certain other conditions are met. As of June 1981, there were 323 SMSAs in the United States and 5 in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. Texas has 26 SMSAs, including the Texas portion of the Texarkana SMSA. (Unless otherwise noted, all references to the Texarkana SMSA in this book refer only to the Texas portion, Bowie County.) Throughout this book, references to *metropolitan areas* refer to SMSAs.

Standard consolidated statistical areas, or SCSAs, are combinations of adjacent SMSAs, one of which has a population of at least 1,000,000 and which together meet other prescribed conditions. There are thirteen SCSAs in the United States including Houston–Galveston in Texas.

Fifteen of the Texas metropolitan areas consist of a single county while, at the other extreme, the state's two largest metropolitan areas—Dallas–Fort Worth and Houston—contain eleven and six counties. The industrial base differs somewhat between metropolitan areas, although the industries that most frequently play important roles in the state's urban economies are trade, manufacturing, and services. Metropolitan area population growth has been uneven across the state. Between 1970 and 1980, the fastest growing metropolitan areas in

Texas were Bryan–College Station, McAllen–Pharr–Edinburg, and Brownsville–Harlingen–San Benito. Rapid growth has also occurred in the Austin, Houston, Laredo, Killeen–Temple, El Paso, and Tyler metropolitan areas. While none of the state's metropolitan areas failed to gain population between 1970 and 1980, population growth was only slight in Wichita Falls. The most densely populated metropolitan areas continue to be Galveston–Texas City, El Paso, and San Antonio while the least densely populated are Laredo, Abilene, and San Angelo. Per capita income is highest in Midland, Houston, and Dallas–Fort Worth and lowest in Laredo, McAllen–Pharr–Edinburg, and Brownsville–Harlingen–San Benito. The percentage of unemployed persons is lowest in Austin, Abilene, Bryan–College Station, and Wichita Falls and highest in McAllen–Pharr–Edinburg, Laredo, and Brownsville–Harlingen–San Benito.



Note: See list on p. 13 for identification of metropolitan areas.

Component Counties of Metropolitan Areas

1. Abilene SMSA
Callahan
Jones
Taylor

2. Amarillo SMSA
Potter
Randall

3. Austin SMSA
Hays
Travis
Williamson

4. Beaumont–Port Arthur–Orange SMSA
Hardin
Jefferson
Orange

5. Brownsville–Harlingen–San Benito SMSA
Cameron

6. Bryan–College Station SMSA
Brazos

7. Corpus Christi SMSA
Nueces
San Patricio

8. Dallas–Fort Worth SMSA
Collin
Dallas
Denton
Ellis
Hood
Johnson
Kaufman
Parker
Rockwall
Tarrant
Wise

9. El Paso SMSA
El Paso

10. Galveston–Texas City SMSA
Galveston

11. Houston SMSA
Brazoria
Fort Bend
Harris
Liberty
Montgomery
Waller

12. Killeen–Temple SMSA
Bell
Coryell

13. Laredo SMSA
Webb

14. Longview–Marshall SMSA
Gregg
Harrison

15. Lubbock SMSA
Lubbock

16. McAllen–Pharr–Edinburg SMSA
Hidalgo

17. Midland SMSA
Midland

18. Odessa SMSA
Ector

19. San Angelo SMSA
Tom Green

20. San Antonio SMSA
Bexar
Comal
Guadalupe

21. Sherman–Denison SMSA
Grayson

22. Texarkana SMSA
Bowie

23. Tyler SMSA
Smith

24. Victoria SMSA
Victoria

25. Waco SMSA
McLennan

26. Wichita Falls SMSA
Clay
Wichita

Metropolitan Area Summary (continued)

Metropolitan area	Notable industries
Abilene	TRADE, SERVI
Amarillo	TRADE, SERVI
Austin	SLGOV, SERVI, TRADE
Beaumont–Port Arthur–Orange	MANUF, TRADE
Brownsville–Harlingen–San Benito	TRADE, MANUF
Bryan–College Station	SLGOV, TRADE
Corpus Christi	TRADE, MANUF, SERVI
Dallas–Fort Worth	MANUF, TRADE, SERVI
El Paso	TRADE, MANUF, SERVI
Galveston–Texas City	MANUF, SLGOV
Houston	MANUF, TRADE, SERVI
Killeen–Temple	FEDML
Laredo	TRADE, SLGOV
Longview–Marshall	MANUF, TRADE
Lubbock	TRADE, SERVI, MANUF
McAllen–Pharr–Edinburg	TRADE, SLGOV
Midland	MINES, TRADE
Odessa	TRADE, MINES, MANUF
San Angelo	TRADE, MANUF, SERVI
San Antonio	TRADE, SERVI
Sherman–Denison	MANUF
Texarkana	FEDCV, TRADE
Tyler	MANUF, TRADE, SERVI
Victoria	TRADE, MANUF, SERVI
Waco	MANUF, TRADE, SERVI
Wichita Falls	MANUF, TRADE

AGRIC: Agriculture
CONST: Construction
FEDCV: Federal civilian
FEDML: Federal military
FINAN: Finance, insurance, and real estate
MANUF: Manufacturing
MINES: Mining
SERVI: Service industries
SLGOV: State and local government
TRADE: Wholesale and retail trade
TRANS: Transportation, communication, and public utilities
Sources: 19, 57, 69, 76.

State Planning Regions

State planning regions are multicounty areas delineated by the governor of the state. The twenty-four regions in Texas encompass all of the state's 254 counties and were first set out in 1968 by Governor John Connally. No changes in the boundaries of the regions are anticipated in the foreseeable future, although the regional boundaries are subject to periodic review.

The state planning regions are not political subdivisions in and of themselves, but the boundaries of the regions are the boundaries for the various regional councils of government in Texas. Regional councils of government, or COGs, are associations of local governments including counties, cities, school districts, special districts, and others that are involved with intergovernmental activities and the administration of a number of federal programs.

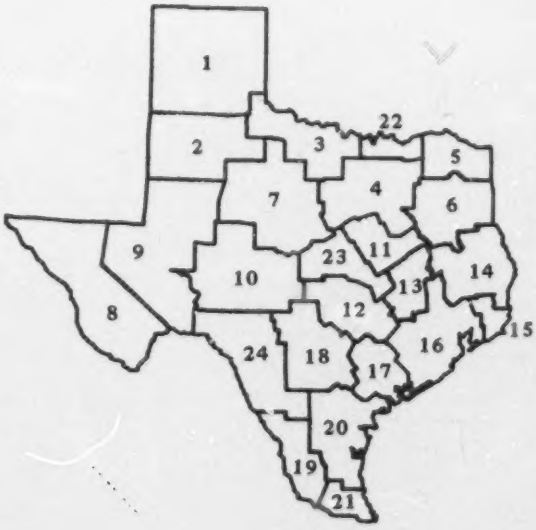
The concept of the planning region will be useful to business people because the regions represent a logical division of the state into a manageable number of areas. The regions are fairly homogeneous areas in their social and economic characteristics and, in most cases, are fairly representative of the market areas or trade territories of the state. Twenty-two of the twenty-four Texas regions contain at least one SMSA. Throughout the book, *regions* refers to the state planning regions. A list of the councils of government that are located in these regions begins on page 199.

The number of counties within each planning region range from a high of twenty-five in the Panhandle region to a low of three in three different regions. In most cases, basic economic data for the state's planning regions reflect the influence of the metropolitan areas within each region. In some instances, however, the nonmetropolitan influence also is important. Between 1970 and 1980, population growth was most rapid in the Lower Rio Grande Valley, Capital, and Gulf Coast regions (reflecting the growth of the cities of McAllen, Brownsville, Austin, and Houston) and least rapid in the North Texas, South East Texas, and Texoma regions (reflecting the modest growth in Wichita Falls, Beaumont, Port Arthur, and Sherman). Twenty of the state's planning regions grew more

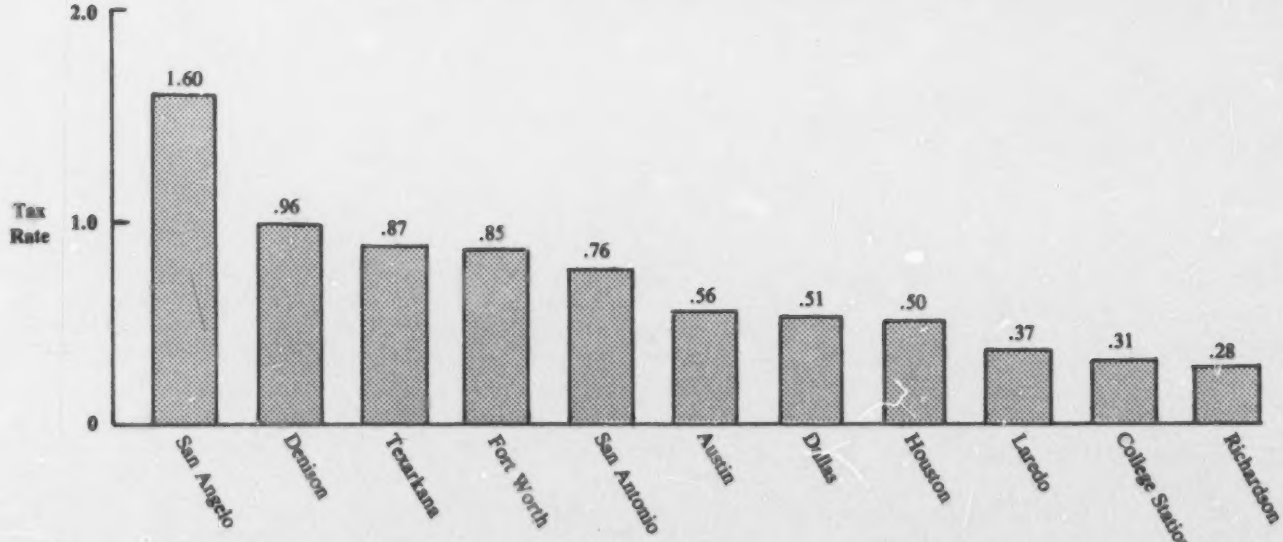
rapidly than the United States as a whole and ten grew more rapidly than the state of Texas as a whole. Only six of the state's planning regions are more densely populated than the United States as a whole.

Income and employment data reveal wide ranges among the state's planning regions. Per capita income in 1980 was highest in the Gulf Coast, North Central Texas, and Permian Basin regions and lowest in the Lower Rio Grande Valley, South Texas, and Middle Rio Grande regions. Only six planning regions in the state have higher per capita income levels than the U.S. average. Unemployment rates in 1981 were lowest in the Brazos Valley, West Central Texas, North Texas, Concho Valley, and Capital regions and highest in the South Texas, Middle Rio Grande, and Lower Rio Grande Valley regions. Only four planning regions have unemployment rates higher than the U.S. average.

Regions



Selected Property Tax Rates



Figures show selected property tax rates per $100 of assessed valuation. Figures are for *adjusted tax rate,* which is gross tax rate multiplied by the assessment rate. Data are for 1983.

Metropolitan Ar

Metropolitan area	Number of counties	Population 1980	Popula percentag 1970-
Abilene	3	139,192	13.
Amarillo	2	173,699	20.
Austin	3	536,450	48.
Beaumont-Port Arthur-Orange	3	375,497	8.
Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito	1	209,680	49.
Bryan-College Station	1	93,588	61.
Corpus Christi	2	326,228	14.
Dallas-Fort Worth	11	2,974,878	25.
El Paso	1	479,899	33.
Galveston-Texas City	1	195,940	15.
Houston	6	2,905,350	45.
Killeen-Temple	2	214,656	34.
Laredo	1	99,258	36.
Longview-Marshall	2	151,752	25.
Lubbock	1	211,651	18.
McAllen-Pharr-Edinburg	1	283,229	56.
Midland	1	82,636	26.
Odessa	1	115,374	24.
San Angelo	1	84,784	19.
San Antonio	3	1,071,954	20.
Sherman-Denison	1	89,796	7.
Texarkana	1	75,301	9.
Tyler	1	128,366	32.
Victoria	1	68,807	28.
Waco	1	170,755	15.
Wichita Falls	2	130,664	1.

ea Summary

ation e change 1980	Persons per square mile 1980	Per capita income 1980	Number employed 1981	Percentage unemployed 1981
9	51	$ 9,437	72,700	3.6
3	96	9,870	88,500	4.5
8	194	9,150	273,200	3.5
0	170	10,020	167,050	6.9
4	234	5,444	77,350	10.1
4	160	6,703	45,300	4.0
5	214	8,754	145,900	6.0
1	356	11,041	1,580,900	4.7
6	454	6,677	170,350	9.1
4	491	10,424	81,150	7.2
3	428	11,861	1,598,100	4.3
3	103	7,227	63,600	5.9
2	30	4,774	34,550	11.2
7	129	8,958	70,050	5.9
0	237	8,782	100,950	4.5
0	184	4,808	88,200	14.0
3	88	13,761	57,300	5.3
5	127	10,271	68,800	4.2
3	57	9,025	44,850	4.1
7	424	8,445	429,250	6.6
9	96	8,727	39,200	7.0
3	85	7,824	25,999	9.8
2	137	9,278	68,450	5.5
0	77	9,612	34,215	4.6
7	171	8,425	79,400	4.7
6	76	9,933	63,650	4.0

Component Counties of State Planning Regions

1. Panhandle
Armstrong
Briscoe
Carson
Castro
Collingsworth
Dallam
Deaf Smith
Donley
Gray
Hall
Hansford
Hartley
Hemphill
Hutchinson
Lipscomb
Moore
Ochiltree
Oldham
Parmer
Potter
Randall
Roberts
Sherman
Swisher
Wheeler

2. South Plains
Bailey
Cochran
Crosby
Dickens
Floyd
Garza
Hale
Hockley
King
Lamb
Lubbock
Lynn
Motley
Terry
Yoakum

3. North Texas
Archer
Baylor
Childress
Clay
Cottle
Foard
Hardeman
Jack
Montague
Wichita
Wilbarger
Young

4. North Central Texas
Collin
Dallas
Denton
Ellis
Erath
Hood
Hunt
Johnson
Kaufman
Navarro
Palo Pinto
Parker
Rockwall
Somervell
Tarrant
Wise

5. North East Texas
Bowie
Cass
Delta
Franklin
Hopkins
Lamar
Morris
Red River
Titus

6. East Texas
Anderson
Camp
Cherokee
Gregg
Harrison
Henderson
Marion
Panola
Rains
Rusk
Smith
Upshur
Van Zandt
Wood

7. West Central Texas
Brown
Callahan
Coleman
Comanche
Eastland
Fisher
Haskell
Jones
Kent
Knox
Mitchell
Nolan
Runnels
Scurry
Shackelford

7. West Central Texas (continued)
Stephens
Stonewall
Taylor
Throckmorton

8. Upper Rio Grande
Brewster
Culberson
El Paso
Hudspeth
Jeff Davis
Presidio

9. Permian Basin
Andrews
Borden
Crane
Dawson
Ector
Gaines
Glasscock
Howard
Loving
Martin
Midland
Pecos
Reeves
Terrell
Upton
Ward
Winkler

10. Concho Valley
Coke
Concho
Crockett
Irion
Kimble
McCulloch
Mason
Menard
Reagan
Schleicher
Sterling
Sutton
Tom Green

11. Heart of Texas
Bosque
Falls
Freestone
Hill
Limestone
McLennan

Component Counties of State Planning Regions (continued)

12. Capital
- Bastrop
- Blanco
- Burnet
- Caldwell
- Fayette
- Hays
- Lee
- Llano
- Travis
- Williamson

13. Brazos Valley
- Brazos
- Burleson
- Grimes
- Leon
- Madison
- Robertson
- Washington

14. Deep East Texas
- Angelina
- Houston
- Jasper
- Nacogdoches
- Newton
- Polk
- Sabine
- San Augustine
- San Jacinto
- Shelby
- Trinity
- Tyler

15. South East Texas
- Hardin
- Jefferson
- Orange

16. Gulf Coast
- Austin
- Brazoria
- Chambers
- Colorado
- Fort Bend
- Galveston
- Harris
- Liberty
- Matagorda
- Montgomery
- Walker
- Waller
- Wharton

17 Golden Crescent
- Calhoun
- DeWitt
- Goliad
- Gonzales
- Jackson
- Lavaca
- Victoria

18. Alamo
- Atascosa
- Bandera
- Bexar
- Comal
- Frio
- Gillespie
- Guadalupe
- Karnes
- Kendall
- Kerr
- Medina
- Wilson

19. South Texas
- Jim Hogg
- Starr
- Webb
- Zapata

20. Coastal Bend
- Aransas
- Bee
- Brooks
- Duval
- Jim Wells
- Kenedy
- Kleberg
- Live Oak
- McMullen
- Nueces
- Refugio
- San Patricio

21. Lower Rio Grande Valley
- Cameron
- Hidalgo
- Willacy

22. Texoma
- Cooke
- Fannin
- Grayson

23. Central Texas
- Bell
- Coryell
- Hamilton
- Lampasas
- Milam
- Mills
- San Saba

24. Middle Rio Grande
- Dimmit
- Edwards
- Kinney
- LaSalle
- Maverick
- Real
- Uvalde
- Val Verde
- Zavala

Agriculture

Although declining as a percentage of total personal income in the state as a whole, agriculture still accounts for over 10 percent of personal income in certain regions of Texas. Trends in Texas agriculture since World War II include a sharp decline in the number of farms, an increase in the size of existing farms, higher levels of both specialization and productivity, increased use of irrigation, improvements in pest and disease control methods, and increased cooperation among farmers in such areas as marketing and promotion activities.

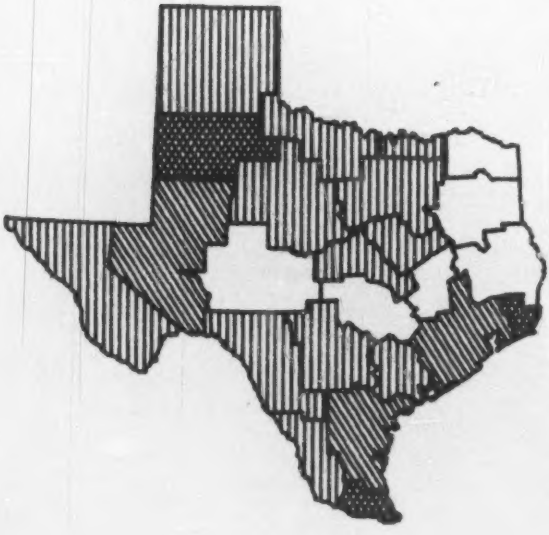
The planning regions that had the greatest cash receipts from crop and livestock marketings in 1981 were the Panhandle, South Plains, and Gulf Coast regions. Together, these three regions accounted for more than 33 percent of the state total of agricultural receipts, with the Panhandle region alone contributing nearly 17 percent of the state total. Statewide, livestock accounted for about 54 percent and crops about 46 percent of agricultural cash receipts in 1981. Of the two agricultural sources, cash receipts from crops was the more important in only six of the state's planning regions: Lower Rio Grande Valley, South East Texas, South Plains, Permian Basin, Gulf Coast, and Coastal Bend. Statewide, the most important components of livestock receipts were sales of cattle and calves, dairy products, and poultry, eggs, and hogs. The most important crops in the state continue to be cotton, feed crops, food grains, vegetables, oil crops, and fruits and nuts.

Cash Receipts from Crop and Livestock Marketings, Regions, 1981

Region	Total cash receipts (in thousands)	Percentage in crops	Percentage in livestock
Panhandle	$1,676,435	44.7	55.3
South Plains	953,466	78.7	21.3
North Texas	288,780	43.6	56.4
North Central Texas	614,822	31.6	68.4
North East Texas	356,485	17.3	82.7
East Texas	459,545	22.8	77.2
West Central Texas	610,385	46.1	53.9
Upper Rio Grande	122,713	37.7	62.3
Permian Basin	403,178	74.3	25.7
Concho Valley	239,789	23.5	76.5
Heart of Texas	244,668	37.2	62.8
Capital	298,914	23.7	76.3
Brazos Valley	242,007	20.3	79.7
Deep East Texas	319,831	9.3	90.7
South East Texas	55,985	81.8	18.2
Gulf Coast	704,010	68.5	31.5
Golden Crescent	409,158	26.6	73.4
Alamo	407,869	35.7	64.3
South Texas	135,911	43.8	56.2
Coastal Bend	388,462	52.2	47.8
Lower Rio Grande Valley	514,180	92.5	7.5
Texoma	135,072	43.8	56.2
Central Texas	245,218	27.6	72.4
Middle Rio Grande	227,642	32.4	67.6
Total Texas	$10,054,525	46.1	53.9

Source: 41.

Percentage of Agricultural Marketing Receipts from Crops, Regions, 1981

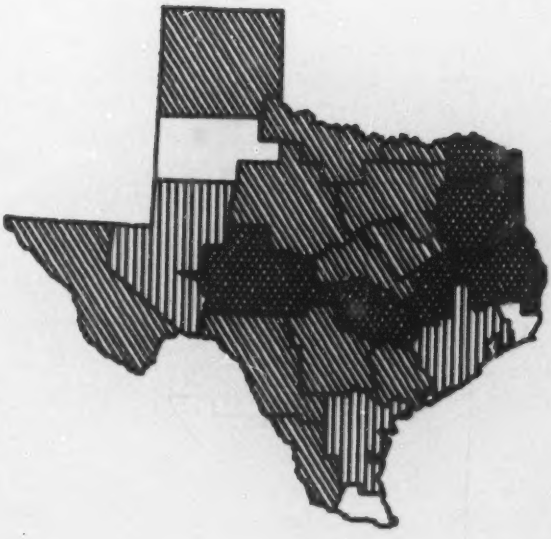


0–25 percent
26–50 percent
51–75 percent
76–100 percent

State average, 46 percent

Source: 41.

Percentage of Agricultural Marketing Receipts from Livestock, Regions, 1981



0–25 percent
26–50 percent
51–75 percent
76–100 percent

State average, 54 percent

Source: 41.

Business

In 1980, business establishments in Texas metropolitan areas accounted for more than 80 percent of the state total; business establishments in the Dallas–Fort Worth and Houston metropolitan areas alone accounted for almost 43 percent of the state total. According to official U.S. Department of Commerce definitions, "an establishment is a single physical location where business is conducted or where services or industrial operations are performed." As a result, a firm with, say, five locations is counted as five establishments. Data on establishments, payroll, and employment by industry classification and county location, which are published in the Commerce Department's *County Business Patterns*, are used for a variety of business purposes including evaluations of market potential and of sales and advertising programs, analysis of the industrial structure of regions, and studies of the economies of small areas.

One would expect the number of business failures to rise during recessions, although some evidence exists that Texas is, at least to some extent, cushioned from the full effect of national recession. According to Dun & Bradstreet, the number of business failures in Texas did rise during 1979 and 1980, but the increases were not as severe as might be expected. Nevertheless, both the largest annual number of business failures in Texas over the past decade and the largest dollar amount of liabilities resulting from business failures occurred in 1980.

Gross sales of all establishments in the state totalled over $306 billion in 1981, a 166 percent increase since 1975. Nearly 89 percent of 1981 gross sales were by firms operating in metropolitan areas. The metropolitan areas with the highest percentage growth in gross sales between 1975 and 1981 were Midland, Bryan–College Station, Odessa, and San Angelo. The metropolitan areas with the smallest percentage growth in gross sales over the period were Sherman–Denison, Galveston–Texas City, El Paso, Waco, and Killeen–Temple.

The energy-based industries are readily apparent in the 1981 list of the state's top fifty nonfinancial corporations (mainly firms other than banks, insurance organizations, and investment firms). While some changes in rankings from the previous year have occurred, the list is dominated by names familiar in the major industrial centers of the state.

Business Failures, 1970–1980

Year	Number	Liabilities (in thousands)
1970	585	$126,409
1971	718	111,344
1972	824	158,609
1973	638	135,948
1974	605	169,149
1975	633	176,653
1976	420	334,089
1977	398	199,446
1978	467	209,765
1979	629	280,061
1980	898	409,140

Source: 20.

Gross Sales of Business Establishments, Metropolitan Areas, 1975 and 1981

Metropolitan area	1975 (in millions)	1981 (in millions)	Percentage change 1975-1981
Abilene	$ 1,246	$ 2,770	122.3
Amarillo	1,676	3,803	126.9
Austin	2,526	6,667	163.9
Beaumont-Port Arthur-Orange	3,470	8,469	144.1
Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito	911	2,675	193.6
Bryan-College Station	342	1,206	252.6
Corpus Christi	4,389	11,490	161.8
Dallas-Fort Worth	27,556	69,843	153.5
El Paso	3,112	6,498	108.8
Galveston-Texas City	2,143	4,455	107.9
Houston	33,842	102,664	203.4
Killeen-Temple	778	1,660	113.4
Laredo	514	1,573	206.0
Longview-Marshall	1,672	4,371	161.4
Lubbock	1,689	4,096	142.5
McAllen-Pharr-Edinburg	1,077	3,043	182.5
Midland	621	2,492	301.3
Odessa	1,475	4,854	229.1
San Angelo	519	1,628	213.7
San Antonio	5,904	16,194	174.3
Sherman-Denison	783	1,184	51.2
Texarkana	388	850	119.1
Tyler	870	2,440	180.5
Victoria	755	2,309	205.8
Waco	1,280	2,685	109.8
Wichita Falls	860	2,019	134.8
Total metropolitan	$100,398	$271,938	170.9
Total nonmetropolitan	$ 14,586	34,766	138.4
Total Texas	$114,984	$306,704	166.7

Source: 32.

Gross Sales of Business Establishments, Regions, 1975 and 1981

Region	1975 (in millions)	1981 (in millions)	Percentage change 1975-1981
Panhandle	$ 3,429	$ 7,176	109.3
South Plains	2,628	5,893	124.2
North Texas	1,454	3,350	130.4
North Central Texas	28,292	71,505	152.7
North East Texas	1,541	3,646	136.6
East Texas	3,502	9,434	169.4
West Central Texas	2,143	4,859	126.7
Upper Rio Grande	3,194	6,645	108.0
Permian Basin	3,429	10,644	210.4
Concho Valley	723	2,079	187.6
Heart of Texas	1,628	3,437	111.1
Capital	2,936	7,881	168.4
Brazos Valley	674	2,530	275.4
Deep East Texas	1,664	3,463	108.1
South East Texas	3,470	8,469	144.1
Gulf Coast	36,701	109,024	197.1
Golden Crescent	1,151	3,258	183.1
Alamo	6,403	17,470	172.8
South Texas	579	1,766	205.0
Coastal Bend	4,946	13,407	171.1
Lower Rio Grande Valley	2,024	5,787	185.9
Texoma	1,020	1,782	74.7
Central Texas	976	2,172	122.5
Middle Rio Grande	477	1,027	115.3
Total Texas	$114,984	$306,704	166.7

Source: 32.

Regional Summary

Region	Major cities	Number of counties	Population 1980	Population percentage change 1970-1980	Persons per square mile 1980
Panhandle	Amarillo	25	370,174	12.1	15
South Plains	Lubbock	15	365,563	11.5	27
North Texas	Wichita Falls	12	221,022	4.6	22
North Central Texas	Dallas, Fort Worth	16	3,116,225	24.3	250
North East Texas	Texarkana	9	236,038	16.1	41
East Texas	Longview, Tyler	14	570,530	30.8	58
West Central Texas	Abilene	19	309,686	10.6	18
Upper Rio Grande	El Paso	6	500,350	31.9	23
Permian Basin	Odessa, Midland	17	345,900	13.3	15
Concho Valley	San Angelo	13	129,007	17.0	8
Heart of Texas	Waco	6	262,180	15.2	47
Capital	Austin	10	647,225	44.9	77
Brazos Valley	Bryan, College Station	7	176,375	36.2	35
Deep East Texas	Lufkin, Nacogdoches	12	279,377	29.4	29
South East Texas	Beaumont, Port Arthur	3	375,497	8.0	170
Gulf Coast	Houston, Galveston	13	3,276,236	42.1	263
Golden Crescent	Victoria	7	161,716	13.6	27
Alamo	San Antonio	12	1,224,338	21.6	108
South Texas	Laredo	4	138,320	38.9	21
Coastal Bend	Corpus Christi	12	477,546	13.6	42
Lower Rio Grande Valley	McAllen, Brownsville	3	510,404	51.2	168
Texoma	Sherman, Denison	3	141,737	9.5	52
Central Texas	Killeen, Temple	7	267,860	30.0	41
Middle Rio Grande	Del Rio, Eagle Pass	9	125,077	32.4	9

Region	Percentage of population in SMSAs 1980	Per capita income 1980
Panhandle	47	$ 9,493
South Plains	58	8,398
North Texas	59	9,648
North Central Texas	95	10,908
North East Texas	32	7,580
East Texas	49	8,218
West Central Texas	45	8,739
Upper Rio Grande	96	6,705
Permian Basin	57	10,396
Concho Valley	66	8,864
Heart of Texas	65	8,148
Capital	83	8,875
Brazos Valley	53	7,159
Deep East Texas	0	6,959
South East Texas	100	10,020
Gulf Coast	95	11,551
Golden Crescent	43	8,668
Alamo	88	8,317
South Texas	72	5,077
Coastal Bend	68	8,282
Lower Rio Grande Valley	97	5,061
Texoma	63	8,469
Central Texas	80	7,353
Middle Rio Grande	0	5,389

AGRIC: Agriculture CONST: Construction FEDCV: Federal civilian F
MANUF: Manufacturing MINES: Mining SERVI: Service industries
trade TRANS: Transportation, communication, and public utilities
Sources: 19, 31, 57, 69, 76.

Number employed 1981	Percentage unemployed 1981	Notable industries
174,116	4.2	TRADE, MANUF
161,873	4.4	TRADE, SERVI
103,951	3.5	MANUF, TRADE
1,644,201	4.7	MANUF, TRADE, SERVI
93,267	7.3	MANUF, TRADE
245,639	5.6	MANUF, TRADE
144,672	3.5	TRADE, SERVI
179,002	8.9	TRADE, MANUF, SERVI
187,700	4.5	MINES, TRADE
66,345	3.5	TRADE, SERVI
115,220	4.5	MANUF, TRADE, SERVI
320,902	3.3	SLGOV, SERVI, TRADE
84,491	3.7	SLGOV, TRADE
96,883	5.8	MANUF, TRADE
167,061	6.9	MANUF, TRADE, SERVI
1,750,024	4.5	MANUF, TRADE, SERVI
74,137	4.5	MANUF, TRADE
489,228	6.2	TRADE, SERVI
44,291	16.0	TRADE, SLGOV
204,664	5.5	TRADE, SERVI
170,249	12.3	TRADE, SLGOV, MANUF
60,358	6.6	MANUF, TRADE
83,209	5.4	FEDML, MANUF, TRADE
36,938	15.3	TRADE, SLGOV, AGRIC

EDML: Federal military FINAN: Finance, insurance, and real estate
SLGOV: State and local government TRADE: Wholesale and retail

Business Establishments, Metropolitan Areas, 1980

Metropolitan area	Number of establishments	Percentage of Texas total
Abilene	3,460	1.2
Amarillo	4,336	1.5
Austin	11,797	3.9
Beaumont-Port Arthur-Orange	6,940	2.3
Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito	3,704	1.2
Bryan-College Station	1,692	0.6
Corpus Christi	6,972	2.3
Dallas-Fort Worth	69,701	23.2
El Paso	7,885	2.6
Galveston-Texas City	3,457	1.2
Houston	62,286	20.7
Killeen-Temple	2,960	1.0
Laredo	1,931	0.7
Longview-Marshall	3,900	1.3
Lubbock	5,098	1.7
McAllen-Pharr-Edinburg	4,164	1.4
Midland	2,782	0.9
Odessa	3,345	1.1
San Angelo	2,080	0.7
San Antonio	19,635	6.5
Sherman-Denison	1,886	0.6
Texarkana	1,588	0.5
Tyler	3,052	1.0
Victoria	1,630	0.5
Waco	3,610	1.2
Wichita Falls	3,157	1.1
Total metropolitan	243,048	80.9
Total nonmetropolitan	55,705	18.5
Total Texas*	300,583	100.0

*Includes "statewide" establishments that do not have a fixed location or are of unknown county location.
Source: 91.

Top 50 Nonfinancial Corporations in Texas, 1981

Rank	Company name	Revenue or sales (in thousands)
1	Shell Oil Company (Houston)	$21,739,000
2	Tenneco, Inc. (Houston)	15,462,000
3	Halliburton Co. (Dallas)	8,508,133
4	The LTV Corporation (Dallas)	7,510,700
5	The Coastal Corporation (Houston)	5,925,500
6	Southland Corp. (Dallas)	5,734,160
7	United Energy Resources, Inc. (Houston)	5,441,604
8	Dresser Industries, Inc. (Dallas)	4,614,500
9	Texas Eastern Corporation (Houston)	4,526,114
10	Texas Instruments, Inc. (Dallas)	4,206,000
11	American Airlines, Inc. (Dallas/Fort Worth Airport)	4,109,000
12	The El Paso Company (Houston)	3,909,023
13	Diamond Shamrock Corp. (Dallas)	3,376,215
14	ENSERCH Corp. (Dallas)	3,362,000
15	Transco Companies, Inc. (Houston)	3,336,600
16	Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Co. (Houston)	3,266,000
17	Houston Industries, Inc. (Houston)	3,095,000
18	Tesoro Petroleum Corp. (San Antonio)	3,069,600
19	Houston Natural Gas Corp. (Houston)	2,906,310
20	Cooper Industries, Inc. (Houston)	2,866,000
21	Texas Utilities Company (Dallas)	2,738,377
22	Pennzoil Company (Houston)	2,681,800
23	American Petrofina, Inc. (Dallas)	2,504,038
24	Valero Energy Corp. (San Antonio)	2,333,103
25	The Superior Oil Co. (Houston)	2,057,419
26	Central & South West Corp. (Dallas)	2,055,318
27	Andersen, Clayton & Co. (Houston)	1,929,647
28	Sigmor Corporation (San Antonio)	1,835,363
29	Hughes Tool Co. (Houston)	1,759,105
30	Tandy Corporation (Fort Worth)	1,691,373
31	Texas Oil & Gas Corp. (Dallas)	1,610,523
32	Sysco Corporation (Houston)	1,386,023
33	Commercial Metals Co. (Dallas)	1,336,634
34	Campbell Taggart, Inc. (Dallas)	1,257,514
35	Pioneer Corp. (Amarillo)	1,224,645
36	Gulf States Utilities Co. (Beaumont)	1,221,714
37	Braniff International Corporation (Dallas/Fort Worth Airport)	1,188,975
38	Centex Corporation (Dallas)	1,094,057
39	Raymond International Inc. (Houston)	1,091,935
40	Southern Union Company (Dallas)	1,031,605
41	Commonwealth Oil Refining Co. (San Antonio)	1,012,911
42	U.S. Home Corporation (Houston)	982,229
43	Entex, Inc. (Houston)	981,647
44	Cullum Companies, Inc. (Dallas)	974,934
45	National Gypsum Company (Dallas)	965,665
46	Cameron Iron Works, Inc. (Houston)	929,002
47	Consolidated Petroleum Industries, Inc. (Midland)	870,289
48	Zale Corp. (Dallas)	828,709
49	Big Three Industries, Inc. (Houston)	823,280
50	Tyler Corporation (Dallas)	770,889

Source: 38.

Construction and Housing

Based on building permit data, the value of all construction activity in the state rose about 38 percent between 1980 and 1982. The largest percentage gains during this period were in the categories of multiple-family residential and nonresidential construction. The value of single-family dwelling permits issued in 1982 also increased above 1980 levels.

The total number of units for which permits were issued during 1982 rose from 1980 levels by about 58 percent. The number of new single-family dwellings authorized during 1982 rose from 1980 levels by about 15 percent, while the number of multiple-family dwelling units more than doubled. The total value of all building construction in Texas during 1982 was highest in the Houston, Dallas-Fort Worth, and Austin metropolitan areas and lowest in Texarkana, Sherman-Denison, and Laredo. Only about 4 percent of the 1982 total value of building construction in Texas took place in nonmetropolitan areas.

Data from the 1980 census show that the number of occupied housing units in Texas in 1980 was over 4.9 million, about two-thirds of which were owner occupied and about one-third renter occupied. Not surprisingly, about 80 percent of all housing units in the state were located in metropolitan areas. About 62 percent of metropolitan housing units were owner occupied compared to about 73 percent in nonmetropolitan areas.

Retail Trade Statistics, 1972 and 1977

Kind of business	Number of establishments		Sales (in thousands)	
	1972	1977	1972	1977
Building materials, hardware, garden supply, and mobile home dealers	4,795	5,176	$ 1,313,508	$ 2,294,968
General merchandise group stores	3,318	2,992	3,623,014	5,884,357
Food stores	17,369	17,011	5,533,057	9,737,498
Automotive dealers	10,121	11,388	5,874,116	11,258,559
Gasoline service stations	17,118	12,747	1,999,025	3,444,333
Apparel and accessory stores	7,785	8,968	1,482,093	2,444,812
Furniture, home furnishings, and equipment stores	7,209	8,850	1,219,207	2,044,071
Eating and drinking places	20,849	22,246	1,781,893	3,678,138
Drug and proprietary stores	3,085	3,102	772,190	1,310,603
Miscellaneous retail stores	22,605	28,115	2,142,164	3,719,006
Total retail trade	114,254	120,595	$25,740,267	$45,816,345

Note: These data are the most recent currently available because the census is taken every five years.
Source: 84.

Selected Service Industries S

Kind of business	Number o establishme 1972
Hotels, motels, trailering parks, and camps	4,008
Personal services	32,374
Business services	17,864
Automotive repair, services, and garages	12,346
Miscellaneous repair services	11,538
Amusement and recreation services, including motion pictures	7,325
Dental laboratories	399
Legal services	7,907
Engineering, architectural, and surveying services	4,409
Total selected service industries	98,170

Note: These data are the most recent currently available because the censu
Source: 86.

tatistics, 1972 and 1977

of nts	Receipts (in thousands)	
1977	1972	1977
3,554	$ 499,125	$ 912,332
31,285	826,640	1,221,877
26,816	1,516,848	3,429,065
14,350	698,771	1,374,953
11,646	412,163	1,004,641
8,348	490,491	826,173
542	22,444	43,257
9,264	533,157	1,042,939
5,537	451,372	1,548,710
111,342	$5,451,011	$11,403,947

s is taken every five years.

Kind of business	19
Durable goods	13
Motor vehicles and automotive parts and supplies	2
Furniture and home furnishings	
Lumber and other construction materials	
Sporting, recreational, photographic, and hobby goods, toys, and supplies	
Metals and minerals, except petroleum	
Electrical goods	1
Hardware, and plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	1
Machinery, equipment, and supplies	5
Miscellaneous durable goods	
Nondurable goods	10
Paper and paper products	
Drugs, drug proprietaries, and druggists' sundries	
Apparel, piece goods, and notions	
Groceries and related products	2
Farm-product raw materials	1
Chemicals and allied products	
Petroleum and petroleum products	2
Beer, wines, and distilled alcoholic beverages	
Miscellaneous nondurable goods	2
Total wholesale trade	24

Note: These data are the most recent currently available because the censu
Source: 87.

ics, 1972 and 1977

Number of establishments		Sales (in millions)	
972	1977	1972	1977
,335	15,920	$21,966,241	$43,420,500
,369	2,485	5,580,600	10,193,742
547	777	687,312	1,837,796
997	1,022	1,616,216	3,073,604
374	399	673,010	1,173,214
573	785	3,379,319	5,461,880
,252	1,666	2,679,607	4,583,551
,158	1,294	1,215,479	2,155,155
,345	6,641	5,550,733	13,803,139
720	851	583,965	1,138,419
,999	10,450	20,222,731	44,261,454
580	702	804,501	1,789,108
241	247	692,398	1,134,963
443	532	876,997	1,357,978
,055	2,001	5,306,251	9,145,853
,063	983	3,885,574	7,402,015
448	653	1,381,993	3,796,244
,916	2,195	3,986,301	14,786,463
504	491	1,036,889	1,565,422
,749	2,646	2,251,827	3,283,408
,334	26,370	$42,188,972	$87,681,954

s is taken every five years.

Building Construction, Metropolitan Areas, 1982
(Values in thousands of dollars)

Metropolitan area	Total*	Nonresidential	Residential	
			Value	Units
Abilene	146,709	56,428	81,991	2,110
Amarillo	134,169	45,489	68,095	1,536
Austin	929,244	321,833	526,945	11,340
Beaumont-Port Arthur-Orange	166,685	57,919	64,363	1,660
Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito	178,671	48,698	111,924	2,186
Bryan-College Station	149,752	27,337	115,435	3,855
Corpus Christi	260,873	95,229	142,937	3,861
Dallas-Fort Worth	4,146,334	1,595,610	2,035,478	55,965
El Paso	206,971	56,887	113,541	4,055
Galveston-Texas City	157,799	23,862	113,601	2,845
Houston	5,178,044	2,227,073	2,241,441	70,781
Killeen-Temple	103,617	16,749	59,751	1,713
Laredo	43,755	16,724	15,126	546
Longview-Marshall	135,054	54,108	62,276	1,482
Lubbock	121,381	33,912	80,118	1,368
McAllen-Pharr-Edinburg	176,394	35,548	118,123	2,725
Midland	247,721	76,176	140,682	3,873
Odessa	116,994	46,791	53,666	1,947
San Angelo	58,027	16,975	32,115	1,547
San Antonio	667,961	216,890	350,403	14,357
Sherman-Denison	43,284	29,107	5,213	161
Texarkana	12,852	2,913	6,733	222
Tyler	84,986	43,197	32,054	567

Victoria	84,284	43,017	30,075	574
Waco	59,057	22,017	27,103	875
Wichita Falls	47,041	18,061	18,864	840
Total metropolitan	13,657,659	5,228,550	6,648,053	192,991
Total nonmetropolitan	586,352	237,993	242,833	7,375
Total Texas	14,244,011	5,466,543	6,890,886	200,366

*Includes additions, alterations, and repairs.
Source: 9.

Number of Owner-Occupied and Renter-Occupied Housing Units, Metropolitan Areas, 1980

Area	Owner occupied	Renter occupied	Total occupied
Abilene	33,443	15,589	49,032
Amarillo	43,544	20,934	64,478
Austin	107,592	88,355	195,947
Beaumont-Port Arthur-Orange	94,823	37,067	131,890
Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito	37,780	20,638	58,418
Bryan-College Station	15,602	16,886	32,488
Corpus Christi	65,065	39,475	104,540
Dallas-Fort Worth	670,141	406,156	1,076,297
El Paso	83,686	57,120	140,806
Galveston-Texas City	44,912	24,372	69,284
Houston	603,464	423,605	1,027,069
Killeen-Temple	35,909	30,842	66,751
Laredo	16,066	9,830	25,896
Longview-Marshall	37,641	16,292	53,933
Lubbock	44,189	28,438	72,627
McAllen-Pharr-Edinburg	52,733	23,083	75,816
Midland	21,044	8,606	29,650
Odessa	27,171	13,279	40,450
San Angelo	19,543	10,826	30,369
San Antonio	223,513	125,817	349,330
Sherman-Denison	24,132	9,840	33,972
Texarkana	19,750	7,699	27,449
Tyler	31,787	14,255	46,042
Victoria	15,090	7,898	22,988
Waco	38,948	22,606	61,554
Wichita Falls	31,227	15,514	46,741
Total metropolitan	2,438,795	1,495,022	3,933,817
Total nonmetropolitan	730,717	264,733	995,450
Total Texas	3,169,512	1,759,755	4,929,267

Source: 79.

Number of Owner-Occupied and Renter-Occupied Housing Units, Regions, 1980

Region	Owner occupied	Renter occupied	Total occupied
Panhandle	94,085	39,833	133,918
South Plains	79,398	44,514	123,912
North Texas	57,264	24,499	81,763
North Central Texas	707,487	421,679	1,129,166
North East Texas	63,491	23,228	86,719
East Texas	151,397	53,296	204,693
West Central Texas	82,003	31,778	113,781
Upper Rio Grande	87,864	59,717	147,581
Permian Basin	83,753	35,889	119,642
Concho Valley	31,463	15,042	46,505
Heart of Texas	65,389	31,310	96,699
Capital	138,976	97,572	236,548
Brazos Valley	37,836	24,236	62,072
Deep East Texas	72,582	25,576	98,158
South East Texas	94,823	37,067	131,890
Gulf Coast	688,198	466,585	1,154,783
Golden Crescent	39,443	16,631	56,074
Alamo	263,624	138,184	401,808
South Texas	24,405	11,972	36,377
Coastal Bend	98,735	53,893	152,628
Lower Rio Grande Valley	94,035	44,959	138,994
Texoma	38,222	15,095	53,317
Central Texas	51,283	35,761	87,044
Middle Rio Grande	23,756	11,439	35,195
Total Texas	3,169,512	1,759,755	4,929,267

Source: 79.

Cost of Living

National inflation affects products that are traded in national markets, as are most products—lumber, machinery, clothing, and farm products, for example. Regional differences in the cost of living arise primarily from regional differences in prices of products not traded in national markets. Such variations occur in land prices, taxes, and some wages because land, governments, and some workers do not move from region to region in response to price changes (as most goods do).

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) of the U.S. Department of Labor measures the results of inflation in the United States and in selected Texas cities in two ways. The most familiar procedure, the consumer price index (CPI), reflects changes in the purchasing power of the dollars spent for selected goods and services and shows the changes of these costs over time. More specifically, the CPI is a measure of price changes for a fixed market basket of goods and services that includes almost everything consumers buy—food, clothing, housing, transportation, entertainment, medical care, and various consumer services.

A common misconception is that the CPI may be used to compare prices and living costs from one area of the country to another. Even though the CPI for the Houston area has since 1974 been higher than the comparable figures for the nation and the Dallas–Fort Worth area, this difference does not necessarily mean that the prices for goods and services or living costs in Houston are higher. Rather, prices have increased faster from the 1967 base period in the Houston area than they have in the nation as a whole or in the Dallas–Fort Worth area. The index, therefore, measures the changes in prices since 1967 but is silent about the final relative prices in 1982.

The second procedure employed by the BLS to measure inflation produces a more reliable comparison of the United States and the three Texas metropolitan areas of Houston, Dallas, and Austin. (The BLS, however, recently dropped Austin from its national sample.) The BLS calculates the cost of living for a hypothetical four-person family in each city on the basis of presumed family budgets. The budgets present

dollar costs for cities at a specific time, rather than percentage changes from a past time as in the consumer price indexes. The hypothetical family consists of a 38-year-old employed husband, a wife who is not in the labor force, an 8-year-old girl, and a 13-year-old boy. No real family has expenditures that exactly match those of the hypothetical family. The value of a carefully specified hypothetical family is that the same standard and pattern of living can be priced in many cities.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics publishes budgets for low, middle, and high standards of living. In order to maintain an "intermediate" standard of living in 1981, the hypothetical family described above would need to earn $22,678 in Dallas, $23,601 in Houston, and $21,829 in nonmetropolitan areas of the South. The comparable figure for the United States as a whole is $25,407. Major reasons for the lower cost of living in Texas cities are lower personal income taxes, lower housing costs (including costs of home ownership), and lower food costs, especially for food eaten away from home.

Specific areas of growing concern to consumers and businesses have been rising electric and gas bills both in the home and in commercial establishments and rising retail gasoline prices. In this section data are presented for residential and commercial electric and gas bills for various consumption levels in six Texas cities. These numbers are collected by the City Public Service Board of San Antonio. Data are also provided for the pump price of regular gasoline in three Texas cities. These figures were published in the *Oil and Gas Journal.*

Gasoline Prices, 1966-1982*
(Cents per gallon)

Year	Houston	Dallas	San Antonio
1966	19.9	19.9	19.9
1967	20.9	20.9	20.9
1968	20.9	20.9	20.9
1969	21.9	21.9	21.9
1970	31.9	31.9	31.9
1971	33.9	33.9	33.9
1972	33.9	33.9	33.9
1973	31.9	31.9	31.9
1974	37.9	37.9	37.9
1975	48.6	48.6	48.1
1976	52.9	53.3	52.8
1977	52.4	52.8	51.3
1978	53.5	54.9	52.4
1979	62.7	61.9	59.4
1980	104.7	103.4	100.9
1981	121.4	120.6	118.1
1982	126.2	126.8	124.9

*Pump price for major-brand regular gasoline, including tax, as of first week in January.
Source: 23.

Consumer Price Index Information, Selected Areas, 1967–1982

Year	United States		Dallas		Houston	
	Index	Percentage change	Index	Percentage change	Index	Percentage change
1967	100.0	2.9	100.0	3.0	100.0	2.6
1968	104.2	4.2	104.5	4.5	104.3	4.3
1969	109.8	5.4	111.3	6.5	111.0	6.4
1970	116.3	5.9	117.8	5.8	116.8	5.2
1971	121.3	4.3	121.3	3.0	120.9	3.5
1972	125.3	3.3	124.9	3.0	125.2	3.6
1973	133.1	6.2	132.0	5.7	132.3	5.7
1974	147.7	11.0	145.3	10.1	147.8	11.7
1975	161.2	9.1	158.2	8.9	164.9	11.6
1976	170.5	5.8	167.7	6.0	177.4	7.6
1977	181.5	6.5	180.2	7.5	190.2	7.2
1978	195.3	7.6	194.0	7.7	207.7	9.2
1979	217.7	11.5	218.7	12.7	234.2	12.8
1980	247.0	13.5	254.1	16.2	262.1	11.9
1981	272.3	10.2	282.2	11.1	288.3	10.0
1982	288.6	6.0	297.2	5.3	309.2	7.3

Note: In 1978 the Bureau of Labor Statistics began publishing two consumer price indexes each month. The figures shown above for 1978 to 1982 are for "all urban wage earners and clerical workers" and are comparable to those from previous years. Figures for "all urban consumers" are available only for 1978 to 1982 and are not included in the figures in this table.

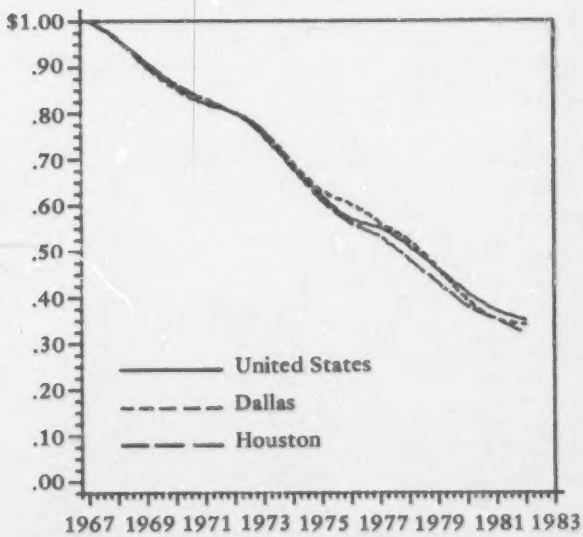
Sources: 106, 112.

Purchasing Power of the Dollar by Year, 1935–1982*
(In dollars)

1935	2.43	1969	0.91
1940	2.38	1970	0.86
1945	1.86	1971	0.82
1950	1.39	1972	0.80
1955	1.25	1973	0.75
1960	1.13	1974	0.68
1961	1.12	1975	0.62
1962	1.10	1976	0.59
1963	1.09	1977	0.55
1964	1.08	1978	0.51
1965	1.06	1979	0.46
1966	1.03	1980	0.41
1967	1.00	1981	0.44
1968	0.96	1982	0.35

*As measured by the consumer price index (1967=$1.00).
Source: 105.

Purchasing Power of the Dollar*
Dallas, Houston, and United States, 1967–1982



*As measured by the consumer price index (1967=$1.00).
Sources: 105, 106.

Family Budget Levels,* Selected Areas, 1971–1981 (In dollars)

Year	Austin	Dallas	Houston	Nonmetropolitan areas, South	United States
1971	9,408	10,422	10,270	9,493	11,446
1972	9,800	10,422	10,270	9,493	11,446
1973	10,959	11,408	11,343	10,766	12,626
1974	12,388	12,917	12,872	12,306	14,333
1975	13,422	13,924	14,020	13,253	15,318
1976	14,209	14,699	14,978	13,855	16,236
1977	14,776	15,313	15,488	14,471	17,106
1978	16,211	16,714	17,114	16,024	18,622
1979	**	18,301	19,025	17,454	20,517
1980	**	20,766	21,572	19,769	23,134
1981	**	22,678	23,601	21,829	25,407

*These budgets measure the expenditures of a hypothetical urban family of two adults and two children, for an "intermediate" level of living.

**The Bureau of Labor Statistics no longer collects price change data for the Austin area as part of the CPI program.

Source: 110.

Family Budget Components, Selected Areas and United States, 1981 (In dollars)

Item	Dallas, Texas		
	Low budget	Intermediate budget	High budget
Total budget	14,392	22,678	33,769
Total family consumption	11,704	17,302	24,032
Food	4,317	5,568	7,139
Housing	2,666	4,772	7,646
Transportation	1,226	2,437	3,091
Clothing	860	1,239	1,847
Personal care	381	502	707
Medical care	1,622	1,631	1,691
Other consumption	632	1,153	1,191
Other items	610	989	1,670
Social security and disability	958	1,510	1,975
Personal income taxes	1,120	2,877	6,092

Family Budget Components, Selected Areas and United States, 1981 (continued)
(In dollars)

Item	Houston, Texas Low budget	Intermediate budget	High budget
Total budget	14,810	23,601	34,728
Total family consumption	12,016	17,931	24,637
Food	4,479	5,816	7,488
Housing	2,581	4,839	7,454
Transportation	1,157	2,349	2,970
Clothing	1,041	1,509	2,242
Personal care	452	595	835
Medical care	1,682	1,685	1,759
Other consumption	624	1,138	1,889
Other items	619	1,011	1,700
Social security and disability	984	1,569	1,975
Personal income taxes	1,191	3,090	6,416

Item	Nonmetropolitan Areas in the South Low budget	Intermediate budget	High budget
Total budget	13,741	21,829	31,473
Total family consumption	11,033	16,248	21,647
Food	4,200	5,450	6,621
Housing	2,343	4,592	6,874
Transportation	1,557	2,308	2,849
Clothing	813	1,166	1,701
Personal care	324	456	657
Medical care	1,273	1,282	1,342
Other consumption	523	994	1,603
Other items	590	952	1,550
Social security and disability	920	1,457	1,981
Personal income taxes	1,198	3,172	6,295

Item	Urban United States Low budget	Intermediate budget	High budget
Total budget	15,323	25,407	38,060
Total family consumption	12,069	18,240	25,008
Food	4,545	5,843	7,366
Housing	2,817	5,546	8,423
Transportation	1,311	2,372	3,075
Clothing	937	1,333	1,947
Personal care	379	508	719
Medical care	1,436	1,443	1,505
Other consumption	644	1,196	1,972
Other items	621	1,021	1,718
Social security and disability	1,036	1,703	1,993
Personal income taxes	1,596	4,443	9,340

Source: 110.

Building Construction, 1980–1982

Category	Value (in thousands) 1980	1981	1982
Total construction (including additions, alterations, repairs)	$10,294,323	$11,669,625	$14,244,011
New construction	8,898,906	9,908,085	12,357,499
Residential (housekeeping)	4,788,666	4,782,763	6,890,956
One-family dwellings	3,442,825	3,122,183	4,150,767
Multiple-family dwellings	1,345,841	1,660,580	2,740,189
Nonresidential	4,110,240	5,125,322	5,466,543
	Number of units		
Total new dwelling units	126,563	136,989	200,366
One-family dwelling units	66,472	65,441	76,604
Multiple-family dwelling units	60,091	71,548	123,762

Source: 9.

Residential and Commercial Electric Bills for Various Consumption Levels, Selected Cities
(In dollars)

January 1983

City	Residential			Commercial		
	100 KWH	500 KWH	1,000 KWH	375 KWH	1,500 KWH	10,000 KWH
Austin	10.14	24.69	51.63	20.14	78.57	685.20
Corpus Christi	12.37	38.13	70.33	42.00	140.12	792.37
Dallas	10.61	35.16	65.85	29.80	114.80	603.86
Fort Worth	11.09	35.03	64.94	35.02	117.32	654.36
Houston	12.44	36.54	66.65	43.62	127.18	681.30
San Antonio	9.16	31.08	59.21	27.47	100.90	630.50
Average (six cities)	10.97	33.44	63.10	33.00	113.14	674.59

August 1982

City	Residential			Commercial		
	100 KWH	500 KWH	1,000 KWH	375 KWH	1,500 KWH	10,000 KWH
Austin	4.40	22.02	62.28	16.51	102.55	725.55
Corpus Christi	12.82	41.11	76.46	43.76	148.07	850.02
Dallas	11.01	37.18	69.90	31.32	120.88	644.36
Fort Worth	11.89	38.99	72.87	38.00	129.22	733.69
Houston	12.18	38.86	87.36	44.77	137.69	771.11
San Antonio	9.95	37.76	72.51	30.45	112.82	709.90
Average (six cities)	10.38	35.99	73.56	34.13	125.20	739.10

Employment

The standard industrial classification (SIC) system has been used to categorize employment data in the *Fact Book*. The SIC system defines industries in accordance with the composition and structure of the economy and covers all economic activities. The system is widely used by individual business firms for classification of their customers and suppliers in market research, as well as by nongovernment research and business organizations and trade and professional associations that compile statistics supplementing those provided by federal agencies.

The SIC system was developed to classify establishments by the type of activity in which they are engaged. An establishment is classified according to its primary activity.

The divisions of the SIC system are

- Agriculture, forestry, and fishing
- Mining (including oil and gas extraction)
- Construction
- Manufacturing
- Transportation, communications, electric, gas, and sanitary services (generally referred to as transportation, communication, and public utilities)
- Wholesale trade
- Retail trade (frequently combined with wholesale trade)
- Finance, insurance, and real estate
- Services
- Public administration (generally referred to as government)
- Nonclassifiable establishments

A complete description of the SIC system may be found in the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972*, which was published by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. A supplement was issued in 1977.

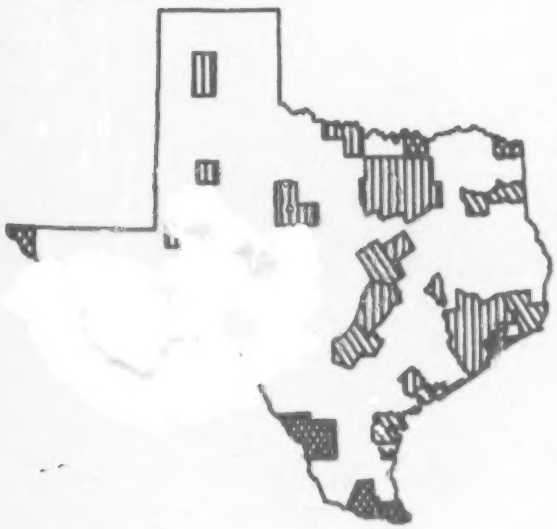
The industrial sectors that provide the largest amount of nonagricultural employment in both Texas and the United States are wholesale and retail trade and manufacturing. Other important sources of employment in Texas include services, government, and construction. Over the 1960–1981 period, employment growth rates in both Texas and the United States

were highest in the services sector. Employment in Texas also grew at relatively high rates over this period in the construction sector and in the finance, insurance, and real estate sector. Total nonagricultural employment over the last two decades grew more than twice as rapidly in Texas as it did in the United States. Over this period, growth in Texas manufacturing employment was more than six times the growth in U.S. manufacturing employment. After services, the most rapidly growing sectors in the United States as a whole are finance, insurance, and real estate and government.

The sectors that contribute most to civilian payrolls in Texas are wholesale and retail trade, manufacturing, services, and government. These are also the four most important in the United States as a whole.

Not surprisingly, the planning regions with the largest labor forces and number of people employed are the Gulf Coast, North Central Texas, and Alamo regions. The 1981 unemployment rate was lowest in the Capital (3.3 percent), North Texas (3.5 percent), West Central Texas (3.5 percent), and Concho Valley (3.5 percent) regions and highest in the South Texas (16.0 percent), Middle Rio Grande (15.3 percent), and Lower Rio Grande Valley (12.3 percent) regions. The 1981 unemployment rate for the state as a whole was 5.3 percent and the number of persons employed in Texas was 6.7 million. The unemployment rate was virtually identical in metropolitan and nonmetropolitan Texas, although metropolitan areas provided nearly five times as many jobs as nonmetropolitan areas and rather large differences in unemployment rates existed among specific metropolitan areas. Unemployment rates in 1981 ranged from a low of 3.5 percent in Austin to a high of 14.0 percent in McAllen–Pharr–Edinburg.

Percentage Unemployed, Metropolitan Areas, 1981



Percentage unemployed
Less than 5.3 percent
5.3–6.9 percent
7.0–9.9 percent
10 percent and more

State average 5.3 percent
United States average 7.6 percent

Sources: 19, 113.

April 1982

City	Residential			Commercial		
	100 KWH	500 KWH	1,000 KWH	375 KWH	1,500 KWH	10,000 KWH
Austin	4.06	20.29	46.33	15.22	72.37	655.05
Corpus Christi	11.48	38.50	72.27	40.57	138.96	808.59
Dallas	10.69	35.58	66.68	30.12	116.06	612.23
Fort Worth	11.34	36.28	67.45	35.96	121.08	679.42
Houston	12.23	39.12	72.74	44.96	138.46	770.73
San Antonio	8.75	30.89	59.19	27.72	102.94	639.71
Average (six cities)	9.76	33.44	64.11	32.42	114.97	694.28

January 1982

City	Residential			Commercial		
	100 KWH	500 KWH	1,000 KWH	375 KWH	1,500 KWH	10,000 KWH
Austin	3.58	17.88	41.50	13.41	65.13	606.75
Corpus Christi	10.68	34.53	64.34	37.59	127.07	729.33
Dallas	10.33	33.75	63.04	28.75	110.59	575.77
Fort Worth	10.81	33.62	62.13	33.97	113.10	626.24
Houston	11.26	34.26	63.02	41.32	123.88	673.52
San Antonio	8.03	27.28	51.96	25.01	92.09	567.42
Average (six cities)	9.12	30.22	57.67	30.00	105.31	629.83

Sources: 12, 14.

Residential and Industrial Gas Bills for Various Consumption Levels, Selected Cities
(In dollars)

City	January 1983					
	Residential			Industrial		
	1 MCF	6 MCF	30 MCF	200 MCF	1,000 MCF	4,000 MCF
Austin	6.39	36.90	176.69	1,133.56	5,535.17	21,722.40
Corpus Christi	8.63	37.68	165.92	1,040.47	4,795.47	18,475.47
Dallas	5.74	32.14	156.08	931.82	4,548.60	17,791.60
Fort Worth	10.47	37.80	169.04	899.72	4,373.60	17,105.65
Houston	10.14	37.31	163.07	1,104.84	5,599.08	22,167.48
San Antonio	7.41	31.98	149.89	951.62	4,650.10	18,369.40
Average (six cities)	8.13	35.64	163.45	1,010.34	4,917.00	19,272.00

City	August 1982					
	Residential			Industrial		
	1 MCF	6 MCF	30 MCF	200 MCF	1,000 MCF	4,000 MCF
Austin	6.25	36.01	172.25	1,103.37	5,384.22	21,118.58
Corpus Christi	7.28	32.13	135.23	897.97	4,252.97	16,432.97
Dallas	4.61	25.36	122.15	865.86	4,218.80	16,472.40
Fort Worth	7.87	28.45	127.26	851.68	4,133.40	16,144.85
Houston	10.14	37.31	154.07	1,115.03	5,772.31	22,952.11
San Antonio	7.47	32.35	151.74	963.92	4,711.60	18,615.40
Average (six cities)	7.27	31.94	143.78	966.31	4,745.55	18,622.72

April 1982

City	Residential			Industrial		
	1 MCF	6 MCF	30 MCF	200 MCF	1,000 MCF	4,000 MCF
Austin	6.46	33.41	161.33	1,040.02	4,958.65	19,590.52
Corpus Christi	7.28	32.13	148.37	897.97	4,252.97	16,432.97
Dallas	6.05	34.00	165.34	835.78	4,068.40	15,870.80
Fort Worth	9.38	37.48	172.41	800.86	3,879.30	15,128.45
Houston	9.82	35.39	153.47	1,048.39	5,407.75	21,470.35
San Antonio	6.95	31.05	146.77	932.50	4,569.24	18,095.68
Average (six cities)	7.66	33.91	157.95	925.92	4,522.72	17,764.80

January 1982

City	Residential			Industrial		
	1 MCF	6 MCF	30 MCF	200 MCF	1,000 MCF	4,000 MCF
Austin	6.59	34.20	165.32	1,067.15	5,094.30	20,133.15
Corpus Christi	7.28	32.13	148.37	897.97	4,252.97	16,432.97
Dallas	4.43	24.28	116.75	756.10	3,670.00	14,277.20
Fort Worth	7.68	27.32	121.61	766.66	3,708.30	14,444.45
Houston	6.71	29.23	132.69	897.28	4,924.80	19,743.00
San Antonio	6.68	29.46	138.84	879.65	4,304.98	17,038.65
Average (six cities)	6.56	29.44	137.26	877.47	4,325.89	17,011.57

Sources: 13, 15.

Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment Statistics, Metropolitan Areas, 1981

Metropolitan area	Labor force	Number employed	Number unemployed	Percentage unemployed
Abilene	75,400	72,700	2,700	3.6
Amarillo	92,650	88,500	4,150	4.5
Austin	283,000	273,200	9,800	3.5
Beaumont–Port Arthur–Orange	179,350	167,050	12,300	6.9
Brownsville–Harlingen–San Benito	86,000	77,350	8,650	10.1
Bryan–College Station	47,200	45,300	1,900	4.0
Corpus Christi	155,150	145,900	9,250	6.0
Dallas–Fort Worth	1,659,600	1,580,900	78,700	4.7
El Paso	187,500	170,350	17,150	9.1
Galveston–Texas City	87,450	81,150	6,300	7.2
Houston	1,670,600	1,598,100	72,500	4.3
Killeen–Temple	67,600	63,600	4,000	5.9
Laredo	38,900	34,550	4,350	11.2
Longview–Marshall	74,450	70,050	4,400	5.9
Lubbock	105,700	100,950	4,750	4.5
McAllen–Pharr–Edinburg	102,550	88,200	14,350	14.0
Midland	60,500	57,300	3,200	5.3
Odessa	71,800	68,800	3,000	4.2
San Angelo	46,750	44,850	1,900	4.1
San Antonio	459,500	429,250	30,250	6.6
Sherman–Denison	42,150	39,200	2,950	7.0
Texarkana	28,828	25,999	2,829	9.8
Tyler	72,450	68,450	4,000	5.5
Victoria	35,878	34,215	1,663	4.6
Waco	83,350	79,400	3,950	4.7
Wichita Falls	66,300	63,650	2,650	4.0
Total metropolitan*	5,880,600	5,568,900	311,600	5.3
Total nonmetropolitan*	1,193,900	1,132,500	61,500	5.2
Total Texas*	7,074,500	6,701,400	373,100	5.3

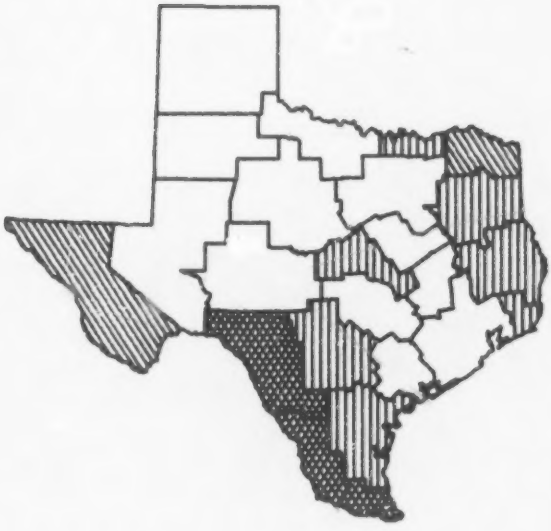
*Totals are rounded to nearest thousand.
Source: 19.

Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment Statistics, Regions, 1981

Region	Labor force	Number employed	Number unemployed	Percentage unemployed
Panhandle	181,709	174,116	7,593	4.2
South Plains	172,500	164,873	7,627	4.4
North Texas	107,772	103,951	3,821	3.5
North Central Texas	1,726,091	1,644,201	81,890	4.7
North East Texas	100,606	93,267	7,339	7.3
East Texas	260,290	245,639	14,651	5.6
West Central Texas	149,961	144,672	5,289	3.5
Upper Rio Grande	196,483	179,002	17,481	8.9
Permian Basin	196,495	187,700	8,795	4.5
Concho Valley	68,766	66,345	2,421	3.5
Heart of Texas	120,657	115,220	5,437	4.5
Capital	331,903	320,902	11,001	3.3
Brazos Valley	87,766	84,491	3,275	3.7
Deep East Texas	102,902	96,883	6,019	5.8
South East Texas	179,380	167,061	12,319	6.9
Gulf Coast	1,832,265	1,750,024	82,241	4.5
Golden Crescent	77,618	74,137	3,481	4.5
Alamo	521,771	489,228	32,543	6.2
South Texas	52,705	44,291	8,414	16.0
Coastal Bend	216,647	204,664	11,983	5.5
Lower Rio Grande Valley	194,034	170,249	23,785	12.3
Texoma	64,654	60,358	4,296	6.6
Central Texas	87,962	83,209	4,753	5.4
Middle Rio Grande	43,593	36,938	6,655	15.3
Total Texas*	7,074,500	6,701,400	373,100	5.3

*State totals are rounded to nearest thousand.
Source: 19.

Percentage Unemployed, Regions, 1981



Percentage unemployed

- Less than 5.3 percent
- 5.3–6.9 percent
- 7.0–9.9 percent
- 10 percent and more

State average 5.3 percent

United States average 7.6 percent

Sources: 19, 113.

Nonagricultural Employment Growth Rates by Major Industrial Sector, Texas and United States, 1960–1981 (Percentages)

Category		1960-1970	1970-1981	1960-1981
Mining	TX	−15.5	178.2	135.2
	US	−12.5	77.2	55.1
Construction	TX	39.7	80.7	152.4
	US	22.6	20.0	47.2
Manufacturing	TX	50.6	50.8	127.1
	US	15.3	4.6	20.6
Transportation, communication, and public utilities	TX	12.2	50.9	69.2
	US	12.8	14.1	28.6
Wholesale and retail trade	TX	34.1	75.8	135.7
	US	32.0	37.9	82.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate	TX	46.0	83.2	167.5
	US	38.7	46.3	102.8
Services	TX	76.5	85.3	227.2
	US	56.5	61.0	152.1
Government	TX	53.7	50.2	130.8
	US	50.3	27.9	92.2
Total nonagricultural employment	TX	42.7	69.5	141.9
	US	30.8	29.2	68.9

Sources: 107, 108, 109.

Nonagricultural Civilian Payroll Employment, Texas and United States, Selected Years (Percentages)

Category	1970		1981	
	Texas	United States	Texas	United States
Mining	2.9	0.9	4.7	1.2
Construction	6.6	5.1	7.0	4.7
Manufacturing	20.3	27.3	18.0	22.1
Transportation, communication, and public utilities	7.0	6.4	6.3	5.6
Wholesale and retail trade	23.6	21.2	24.5	22.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate	5.2	5.1	5.6	5.8
Services	16.1	16.3	17.7	20.3
Government	18.3	17.7	16.2	17.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Sources: 107, 108, 109.

Total Nonagricultural Civilian Employment as a Percentage of Total Population, Texas and United States, Selected Years

Year	Texas	United States
1960	26.4	30.2
1970	32.4	34.9
1975	36.3	36.1
1976	37.3	37.0
1977	38.3	38.1
1978	40.4	39.7
1979	41.9	40.8
1980	41.2	40.0
1981	41.6	39.9

Sources: 69, 82, 103, 107, 108, 109.

Employed Persons by Occupation, Texas and United States, 1980

Occupation	Texas	United States
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	1,366,358	22,320,685
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	644,659	10,196,035
Professional specialty occupations	721,699	12,124,650
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	1,975,833	29,464,636
Technicians and related support occupations	212,233	3,013,725
Sales occupations	690,509	9,727,163
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	1,073,091	16,723,748
Service occupations	740,355	12,680,131
Private household occupations	44,312	563,644
Protective service occupations	83,448	1,473,088
Service occupations, except household and protective	612,595	10,643,399
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	208,330	2,758,089
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	960,081	12,515,360
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	1,107,496	17,892,160
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	467,160	9,120,394
Transportation and material moving occupations	321,662	4,359,494
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	318,674	4,412,272
Total employed persons (16 years and over)	6,358,453	97,631,061

Source: 79.

Finance

In 1981, nearly 60 percent of all Texas banks and 84 percent of total Texas deposits were in metropolitan areas. The number of banks in the state has grown recently because of increased demand for banking services in suburban areas adjacent to large cities. As population has grown in these areas, suburban banks have had to provide services for more customers and to finance many newly established small and medium-sized businesses.

During the 1970s, a major development in Texas banking was the multibank holding company, which has had a pronounced effect on both the financial operation and visibility of banks in the state. Multibank holding companies have enabled subsidiary banks to expand their financial resources, broaden their markets, diversify their portfolios, and lower their cost of capital. Perhaps equally important, multibank holding companies have also enabled a large number of banks to overcome the image of being too small. This increased visibility is in direct contrast to the perceived problem of many Texas banks at the beginning of the decade: being too small to meet the banking needs of large Texas corporations. While bank failures in postwar Texas were far less numerous than they had been in earlier periods in the state's history, demographic trends have resulted in some bank failures, especially in rural areas where declines in the number of customers have proved fatal.

Banks and Total Bank Deposits, Metropolitan Areas, 1981

Metropolitan area	Number of banks	Total deposits (in thousands)
Abilene	18	$ 1,326,002
Amarillo	11	1,343,791
Austin	45	3,212,175
Beaumont-Port Arthur-Orange	29	1,670,509
Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito	16	867,979
Bryan-College Station	8	429,410
Corpus Christi	28	1,578,073
Dallas-Fort Worth	250	25,121,380
El Paso	24	1,693,352
Galveston-Texas City	18	815,187
Houston	226	23,494,821
Killeen-Temple	20	581,358
Laredo	5	860,167
Longview-Marshall	20	952,681
Lubbock	14	1,412,545
McAllen-Pharr-Edinburg	21	1,072,167
Midland	6	1,635,842
Odessa	6	721,451
San Angelo	7	588,143
San Antonio	56	4,699,527
Sherman-Denison	14	504,612
Texarkana	8	306,397
Tyler	11	982,217
Victoria	5	761,612
Waco	17	819,782
Wichita Falls	12	951,458
Total metropolitan	895	$78,402,638
Total nonmetropolitan	605	$14,937,607
Total Texas	1,500	$93,340,245

Source: 7.

Banks and Total Bank Deposits, Regions, 1981

Regions	Number of banks	Total deposits (in thousands)
Panhandle	66	$ 2,702,505
South Plains	48	2,330,648
North Texas	37	1,612,266
North Central Texas	280	25,913,756
North East Texas	39	1,025,565
East Texas	80	3,073,723
West Central Texas	64	2,436,381
Upper Rio Grande	30	1,770,449
Permian Basin	38	3,189,216
Concho Valley	26	925,900
Heart of Texas	46	1,257,639
Capital	73	3,887,807
Brazos Valley	35	962,427
Deep East Texas	43	1,161,819
South East Texas	29	1,670,509
Gulf Coast	273	25,223,538
Golden Crescent	29	1,317,760
Alamo	90	5,488,100
South Texas	9	954,086
Coastal Bend	49	2,274,550
Lower Rio Grande Valley	39	1,998,948
Texoma	25	790,867
Central Texas	35	924,872
Middle Rio Grande	17	446,914
Total Texas	1,500	$93,340,245

Source: 7.

Geography

Differences in physical setting, temperature, and rainfall within the state are striking and perhaps greater than in any other state except California. Texas altitudes range from sea level to 8,751 feet—substantially more difference than exists in the United States east of the Mississippi River. Annual average temperatures range from over 74 degrees to less than 56 degrees. Annual average rainfall amounts range from more than 56 inches to less than 8 inches. In addition, differences in types of soil and vegetation, in quality of surface water, and in amounts of annual sunshine provide the state with a multitude of diverse physical characteristics.

Elevation

Feet above sea level

- 0–249
- 250–499
- 500–999
- 1,000–1,999
- 2,000–2,999
- 3,000–3,999
- 4,000–4,999
- 5,000–6,999
- 7,000 and over

Source: 5.

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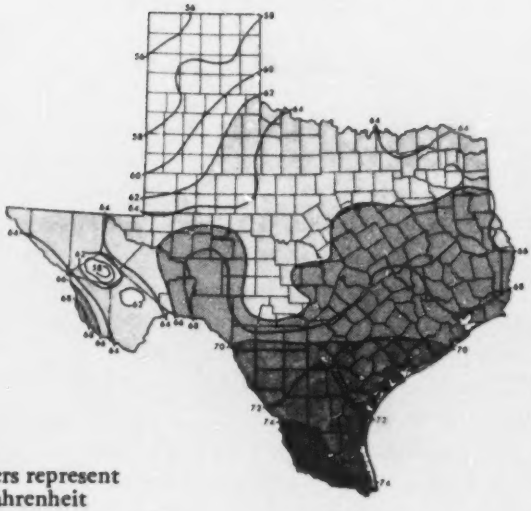
Mean Annual Temperature

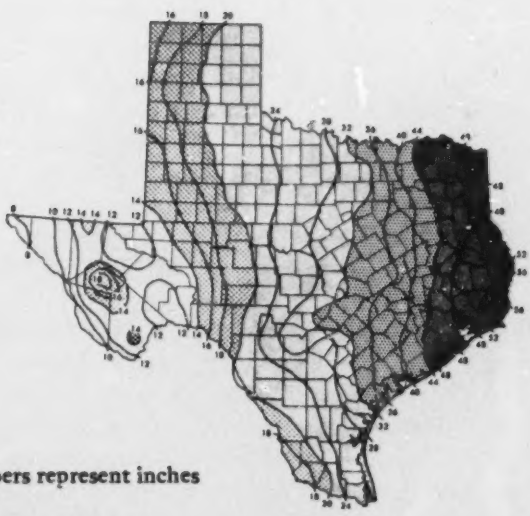


All numbers represent degrees Fahrenheit

1931–1960 average

Source: 5.

Mean Annual Precipitation



All numbers represent inches

1931–1960 average

Source: 5.

Nonagricultural Employment by Major Industrial Sector, Texas and United States, Selected Years
(In thousands)

Category		1960	1965	1970	1975	1980*	1981
Mining	TX	122.8	109.6	103.8	133.2	241.7	288.8
	US	712.0	632.0	623.0	752.0	1,020.0	1,104.0
Construction	TX	170.8	199.8	238.6	290.0	423.0	431.1
	US	2,926.0	3,232.0	3,588.0	3,525.0	4,399.0	4,307.0
Manufacturing	TX	487.7	572.1	734.3	815.9	1,056.9	1,107.4
	US	16,796.0	18,062.0	19,367.0	18,323.0	20,300.0	20,261.0
Transportation, communication, and public utilities	TX	226.8	224.8	254.4	293.1	365.8	383.8
	US	4,004.0	4,036.0	4,515.0	4,542.0	5,143.0	5,151.0
Wholesale and retail trade	TX	639.2	721.7	856.9	1,100.4	1,435.0	1,506.4
	US	11,391.0	12,716.0	15,040.0	17,060.0	20,386.0	20,738.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	TX	129.6	150.7	189.2	247.1	335.0	346.7
	US	2,629.0	2,977.0	3,645.0	4,165.0	5,168.0	5,331.0
Services	TX	331.6	428.1	585.4	767.4	1,015.4	1,085.0
	US	7,378.0	9,036.0	11,548.0	13,892.0	17,901.0	18,598.0
Government	TX	431.0	525.6	662.3	815.8	978.1	994.9
	US	8,353.0	10,074.0	12,554.0	14,686.0	16,249.0	16,054.0
Total	TX	2,539.5	2,932.4	3,624.9	4,462.9	5,851.2	6,144.1
	US	54,189.0	60,765.0	70,880.0	76,945.0	90,564.0	91,543.0

*Revised.
Sources: 107, 108, 109.

Government

The two major sources of state revenue are state taxes and federal funds; together these sources accounted for over 77 percent of total state revenue in fiscal year 1982 (September 1, 1981, to August 31, 1982). Other revenue sources include interest income, which has grown in recent years largely because of higher interest rates; licenses and fees, such as registration fees for higher education, motor vehicle inspection fees, and state parks fees; land income, which includes income from oil, gas, and mineral royalties as well as leases on state lands; and other sources, such as court costs, maintenance charges for state hospital patients, and other miscellaneous revenue. The major sources of state government tax collections are the sales tax, oil production and regulation taxes, the natural gas production tax, motor fuels taxes, and the motor vehicle sales tax. These taxes together accounted for nearly 80 percent of total state tax collections in fiscal year 1982.

State government expenditures may be broken down by function and by object. The largest functional components in the state budget are education, welfare, highways, and mental health and correctional services that together accounted for almost 80 percent of state expenditures in fiscal 1982. The four major categories of federal funds are welfare, education, highways, and revenue sharing so that some portion of these expenditures are financed by federal revenue sources. The largest objects of expenditure are foundation school program grants, salaries and wages, assistance and medical care for the needy, other personal services, other education grants, and capital outlay for highways. Together, these categories accounted for nearly 85 percent of state expenditures in fiscal 1982.

Public employment growth in Texas over the past decade was relatively rapid, although there is some evidence that this growth has slowed considerably in recent years. Average earnings of full-time public employees at all levels of government in Texas, however, are appreciably below the national average and well below earnings levels in other industrial states in nearly all cases. Moreover, during the 1970–1980 decade, average earnings of state employees in Texas worsened relative

to earnings levels in the ten most populous states and in the four states that border Texas; average earnings of public employees at various local levels in Texas also worsened relative to earnings levels in a number of other states. This trend of declining relative earnings levels is particularly evident in the case of Texas teachers, to some extent at the college and university level but most noticeably at the elementary and secondary levels. There are also a relatively large number of federal employees in Texas; the Department of Defense alone provides jobs for over 201,000 people (70 percent military and 30 percent civilian) located at various installations in nineteen different counties across the state.

City finance has drawn greater attention in recent years because of the deteriorating fiscal condition of a number of the nation's older industrial cities. Selected fiscal data (including per capita tax, expenditure, and debt levels as well as comparative property tax rates) indicate some basic differences in the fiscal characteristics of the thirty-three largest Texas cities (those with population over 50,000). Comparisons between cities should be made with some caution. Higher debt levels in some cities may mean that these cities have recently undertaken major capital improvements that cities with lower debt levels must soon face. Higher debt levels, therefore, may not mean greater levels of inefficiency or fiscal irresponsibility. The same caution applies to expenditure levels that indicate per capita dollar amounts spent, not quality of services rendered or efficiency in the delivery of services. Despite these cautions, data provided here are among the most frequently monitored indexes of municipal performance.

Public Employment: Full-time Equivalents for Each 10,000 in Population, Texas and United States, 1970 and 1980

Level of government	October 1970	October 1980	Percentage change 1970-1980
Texas			
State	100	119	19.0
Local	305	370	21.3
Total	405	488	20.5
U.S. average			
State	113	137	21.2
Local	306	351	14.7
Total	420	488	16.2

Source: 101.

Public Employment for Selected Functions: Full-time Equivalents for Each 10,000 in Population, 1970 and 1980

Function Level	October 1970	October 1980	Percentage change 1970-1980
Highways			
State and local	29.0	20.3	−30.0
State only	16.9	10.1	−40.2
Public welfare			
State and local	5.2	10.1	94.2
State only	4.3	8.8	104.7
Health and hospitals			
State and local	40.5	59.3	46.4
State only	18.7	28.6	52.9
Education			
State and local	222.8	266.7	19.7
State only	39.6	47.4	19.7
Financial administration			
State and local	9.6	13.7	42.7
State only	2.7	4.5	66.7

Source: 101.

Average Earnings of Full-time State and Local Government Employees in Texas by Level of Government as a Percentage of U.S. Average, 1970 and 1980

Level of government	1970	1980
State and local, total	84.2	89.2
State	90.7	92.6
Local, total	82.2	88.3
Counties	72.8	87.6
Municipalities	79.7	90.7
School districts	82.5	86.5
Special districts	70.9	79.0

Source: 101.

Average Earnings of Educational and All Other Full-time State and Local Government Employees in Texas as a Percentage of U.S. Average, 1970 and 1980

Category	1970	1980
All educational employees	84.1	86.8
Instructional personnel, local schools	81.8	84.3
Instructional personnel, institutions of higher education	92.2	99.4
Other than educational employees	82.7	90.9

Source: 101.

State Government Net Revenues, 1978–1982

Revenue source	Amount collected (in millions)					Percentage of total	
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1978	1982
Tax collections	$5,032.3	$5,390.3	$ 6,343.9	$ 7,742.0	$ 8,650.0	58.2	60.3
Federal funding	2,052.9	2,299.7	2,627.9	2,877.2	2,435.4	23.7	17.0
Land income	405.2	377.5	550.5	803.3	741.9	4.7	5.2
Interest income	681.9	838.2	1,043.8	1,278.5	1,684.8	7.9	11.7
Licenses and fees	414.5	408.2	478.0	501.5	540.0	4.8	3.8
Other sources	64.8	88.0	137.4	218.7	283.6	0.7	2.0
Total	$8,651.6	$9,402.1	$11,181.5	$13,421.3	$14,335.7	100.0	100.0

Source: 2.

State Government Net Tax Collections, 1978–1982

Tax source	Amount collected (in millions)					Percentage of total	
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1978	1982
Sales tax	$2,023.7	$2,174.3	$2,521.4	$2,982.9	$3,461.1	40.2	40.0
Oil production and regulation taxes	437.2	466.7	785.7	1,291.0	1,316.8	8.7	15.2
Natural gas production tax	517.8	554.4	734.2	901.9	1,057.1	10.3	12.2
Motor fuel taxes	477.7	489.5	480.7	480.8	496.4	9.5	5.7
Motor vehicle sales and rental taxes	401.1	433.3	437.9	511.1	575.3	8.0	6.7
Corporation franchise tax	264.9	293.8	340.8	417.4	481.2	5.3	5.6
Cigarette and tobacco taxes	299.8	309.3	321.8	339.6	346.0	5.9	4.0
Alcoholic beverages taxes	164.1	181.6	200.5	236.5	267.7	3.3	3.1
Insurance companies taxes	147.4	166.5	176.1	189.2	200.1	2.9	2.3
Other taxes	298.6	320.9	344.7	391.6	448.3	5.9	5.2
Total	$5,032.3	$5,390.3	$6,343.8	$7,742.0	$8,650.0	100.0	100.0

Source: 2.

State Government Net Expenditures by Function, 1978–1982

Expenditure	Amount (in millions)					Percentage of total	
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1978	1982
Support for higher and public education	$3,673.1	$4,004.4	$ 4,627.7	$ 5,123.6	$ 5,736.6	46.7	47.5
Welfare	1,334.9	1,509.2	1,601.3	1,889.9	1,802.9	17.0	14.9
Highway maintenance and construction	921.8	1,019.8	1,580.9	1,642.7	1,353.6	11.7	11.2
Mental health, state homes, and corrections	430.0	454.6	513.6	586.6	730.2	5.5	6.1
Teacher retirement	326.1	317.9	417.3	469.5	581.1	4.2	4.8
Grants to political subdivisions and others	263.6	293.2	329.2	349.5	394.7	3.3	3.3
Employee retirement and social security	178.5	284.1	323.2	362.3	411.6	2.3	3.4
Executive and administrative	223.6	237.2	287.4	333.0	388.5	2.8	3.2
Payment of public debt	151.4	105.0	108.9	119.5	126.7	1.9	1.1
Other	361.1	374.8	421.4	491.0	548.3	4.6	4.5
Total	$7,864.1	$8,600.2	$10,210.9	$11,367.6	$12,074.2	100.0	100.0

Source: 2.

State Government Net Expenditures by Object, 1978–1982

Expenditure	Amount (in millions)					Percentage of total	
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1978	1982
Foundation school program grants	$2,054.5	$2,106.4	$ 2,591.4	$ 2,864.3	$ 3,218.2	26.1	26.6
Salaries and wages	1,798.4	1,913.1	2,117.1	2,349.7	2,715.9	22.9	22.5
Assistance and medical care for the needy	1,024.4	1,178.1	1,250.8	1,513.1	1,416.2	13.0	11.7
Capital outlay for highways	581.2	615.3	1,086.2	1,121.2	776.5	7.4	6.4
Other personal services	579.5	702.4	887.6	1,008.6	1,193.6	7.4	9.9
Other education grants	621.2	822.2	835.2	946.3	938.8	7.9	7.8
Current and recurring operating expenses	356.2	371.0	398.3	457.4	531.3	4.5	4.4
Other grants	263.6	293.2	329.2	349.5	394.7	3.3	3.3
Consumable supplies and materials	185.3	213.0	263.5	276.5	310.7	2.4	2.6
Other	399.9	385.4	451.7	481.0	578.3	5.1	4.8
Total	$7,864.1	$8,600.2	$10,210.9	$11,367.6	$12,074.2	100.0	100.0

Source: 2.

Property Tax Rate for Each $100 of Assessed Valuation for Cities with More than 25,000 Population, 1983 (In dollars)

City	Rate	City	Rate
Abilene	0.48	Laredo	0.37
Amarillo	0.52	Lewisville	0.51
Arlington	0.60	Longview	0.33
Austin	0.56	Lubbock	0.61
Baytown	0.57	Lufkin	0.41
Beaumont	0.75	McAllen	0.44
Bryan	0.49	Mesquite	0.44
Carrollton	0.44	Midland	0.43
College Station	0.31	Mission	0.65
Corpus Christi	0.57	Missouri City	0.35
Dallas	0.51	Nacogdoches	0.90
Deer Park	0.66	North Richland Hills	0.57
Del Rio	0.28	Odessa	0.76
Denison	0.96	Paris	0.47
Denton	0.51	Pasadena	0.76
El Paso	0.53	Plano	0.46
Farmers Branch	0.40	Port Arthur	0.87
Fort Worth	0.85	Richardson	0.28
Galveston	0.66	San Angelo	1.60
Garland	0.39	San Antonio	0.76
Grand Prairie	0.36	Sherman	0.59
Haltom City	0.57	Temple	0.60
Harlingen	0.65	Texarkana	0.87
Houston	0.50	Texas City	0.25
Huntsville	0.51	Tyler	0.49
Hurst	0.64	Victoria	0.72
Irving	0.40	Waco	0.66
Killeen	0.63	Wichita Falls	0.69
Kingsville	0.57		

Note: Figures are for adjusted tax rate, which is the gross tax rate multiplied by the assessment rate.
Source: 46.

Selected Per Capita City Finance Items for Cities with More than 50,000 Population, Fiscal Year 1980–1981 (In dollars)

City	Per capita items				
	General revenue	Tax revenue	Property tax revenue	General expenditure	Total debt
Abilene	278	153	71	227	249
Amarillo	560	193	120	569	304
Arlington	321	148	72	338	1,090
Austin	523	176	104	572	2,717
Baytown	314	177	116	317	451
Beaumont	388	191	113	465	448
Brownsville	336	97	47	251	714
Corpus Christi	298	150	87	277	381
Dallas	450	260	143	501	693
El Paso	336	123	73	310	141
Fort Worth	404	181	102	430	533
Galveston	844	184	105	758	1,900
Garland	272	133	85	333	1,003
Grand Prairie	326	149	91	268	525
Houston	472	253	140	481	881
Irving	372	185	111	342	601
Laredo	279	129	39	323	263
Longview	258	155	61	239	510
Lubbock	317	163	91	281	333
McAllen	303	117	32	267	419
Mesquite	289	150	82	295	388
Midland	317	178	72	353	416
Odessa	264	159	71	248	114
Pasadena	298	134	76	261	508
Plano	273	153	98	454	1,106
Port Arthur	473	267	213	484	436
Richardson	299	172	89	313	554
San Angelo	246	139	78	227	148
San Antonio	350	107	58	352	1,479
Tyler	267	152	65	324	507
Victoria	273	173	92	343	381
Waco	367	160	81	371	193
Wichita Falls	314	166	89	256	237

Source: 63.

Income

Data on the sources of personal income developed by the Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, are among the best available indicators of overall economic activity at the local level.

Personal income is area residents' current income from all sources. It is measured after the deduction of personal contributions to social security, government retirement, and other social insurance programs but before the deduction of income and other personal taxes. It consists of wages and salaries, various types of supplementary earnings (for example, employer contributions to private pension, health, and welfare funds), the net incomes of owners of unincorporated businesses, royalties, dividends, interest, and government and business transfer payments (consisting, in general, of disbursements to persons for which no services are currently rendered).

One difference between the industrial categorization used in the Bureau of Economic Analysis income data and that used in the standard industrial classification system is that forestry and commercial fishing are classified with "agricultural services, forestry, fisheries, and other" by the Bureau of Economic Analysis, rather than with agriculture. A description of the standard industrial classification system can be found on page 52.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis publishes detailed information on the sources of personal income at the county level. For many counties, some items are not published in order to avoid disclosure of confidential information. These county disclosure problems make the publication of detailed personal income statistics for the state planning regions impractical. The development of the regional personal income maps was made possible by a cooperative agreement between the Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Bureau of Business Research. For one Texas metropolitan area, estimates for two personal income categories not published by the Bureau of Economic Analysis were developed by the authors.

Comparisons of overall economic performance in Texas and the United States can best be made by use of the gross product concept. Gross national product (GNP), the final value of all

goods and services produced in a country, is probably the most important summary measure of national economic conditions. Individual researchers in a number of states are now trying to provide figures for gross state product (GSP), the final value of all goods and services produced in a state. The estimates of Texas GSP presented in this section were produced by researchers at the Bureau of Business Research. Although trends in gross product and personal income are closely related, the two concepts are different in that gross product is the final value of output produced by business and government whereas personal income is total income received by households.

Total GSP in Texas in 1981 was more than $230 billion. The most important sectoral components of both Texas GSP and U.S. GNP are manufacturing, trade, and finance, insurance, and real estate. Mining is a much more important source of gross product to the state than it is to the nation as a whole. Growth trends in Texas and the nation may be compared over periods that correspond roughly to the national business cycle. Between 1959 and 1966, gross state product grew slightly slower in Texas than gross national product. Between 1966 and 1973, Texas GSP grew much faster than U.S. GNP. Since 1973, Texas GSP has grown more than twice as fast as national GNP.

Total personal income in Texas in 1980 was almost $136 billion. Of this amount nearly 84 percent was received by people who lived in metropolitan areas. The sources of personal income are frequently very different among the state's metropolitan areas. Manufacturing, for example, accounts for more than 27 percent of personal income in the Beaumont–Port Arthur–Orange, Longview–Marshall, and Sherman–Denison metropolitan areas but less than 7 percent in the Abilene, Bryan–College Station, and Laredo metropolitan areas. Government, on the other hand, accounts for over 44 percent of personal income in Killeen–Temple but less than 7 percent of personal income in Midland and Longview–Marshall.

In addition to the metropolitan area breakdown, data in this section are provided for all of the major sources of personal income for the state's planning regions. Data are also provided for per capita income (personal income for each person) for each of the state's planning regions, metropolitan areas, and counties and for effective buying income (income of households after taxes) for Texas and the United States. Finally, metropolitan area data are included for average annual pay (of workers covered by state and federal unemployment insurance programs) and county data are provided for median family income, percentage of persons below poverty level, and percentage of families below poverty level.

Employment at Major Installations of the Department of Defense, 1981

County	Installation or community*	Military	Civilian	Total
Bandera	Medina	902	–	902
Bee	Chase Field, Beeville	1,643	469	2,112
Bell	Fort Hood	39,787	3,413	43,200
Bexar	Brooks Air Force Base, Fort Sam Houston, Kelly Air Force Base, Lackland Field, Randolph Air Force Base, San Antonio	42,597	29,200	71,797
Bowie	Red River Army Depot, Texarkana	88	6,284	6,372
Brazos	College Station	139	10	149
Dallas	Dallas	1,525	1,623	3,148
El Paso	Fort Bliss, El Paso	18,741	4,414	23,155
Galveston	Galveston	25	366	391
Harris	Ellington Air Force Base, Houston	547	620	1,167
Kleberg	Kingsville	1,746	361	2,107
Lubbock	Reese Air Force Base, Lubbock	2,696	613	3,309
Nueces	Corpus Christi	2,539	4,256	6,795
Tarrant	Carswell Air Force Base, Fort Worth	4,812	2,265	7,077
Taylor	Dyess Air Force Base	4,856	449	5,305
Tom Green	Goodfellow Air Force Base	2,104	275	4,379
Travis	Bergstrom Air Force Base, Camp Mabry, Austin	4,368	1,188	5,556
Val Verde	Laughlin Air Force Base	2,766	521	3,287
Wichita	Sheppard Air Force Base	9,147	1,573	10,720
	Other	1,025	1,333	2,358
Total Texas		142,053	59,223	201,286

*Where a community name is given, employees of the Department of Defense work in the town or city but not at a given installation.
Source: Courtesy of Congressman J. J. Pickle and the U.S. Department of Defense, Washington Headquarters Services, Information Operations and Reports.

Percentage of Personal Income by Major Source, Texas and United States, 1975 and 1980

Source	1975		1980	
	Texas	United States	Texas	United States
Agriculture	2.10	2.40	1.28	1.35
Agricultural services, forestry, fisheries, and other	0.32	0.29	0.37	0.33
Mining	3.50	1.08	4.98	1.34
Construction	5.95	4.41	6.39	4.33
Manufacturing	15.16	19.12	15.92	19.26
Transportation, communication, and public utilities	6.08	5.59	6.37	5.77
Wholesale trade	6.24	5.08	6.62	5.15
Retail trade	8.53	7.80	8.21	7.22
Finance, insurance, and real estate	3.85	3.93	4.54	4.53
Services	11.74	12.32	12.36	13.20
Total private labor and proprietors' income	63.47	62.02	67.04	62.48
Federal civilian	3.29	3.34	2.46	2.82
Federal military	2.34	1.42	1.44	1.09
State and local	8.25	9.07	7.36	8.20
Total government earnings	13.89	13.83	11.26	12.11
Total labor and proprietors' income (place of work)	77.35	75.85	78.30	74.39
Less: personal contributions for social insurance	3.90	3.98	3.86	4.04
Residence adjustment	0.00	−0.03	−0.13	−0.02
Net labor and proprietors' income (place of residence)	73.45	71.84	74.32	70.53
Dividends, interest, and rent	14.87	13.99	15.34	15.85
Transfer payments	11.68	14.17	10.34	13.62
Total personal income (place of residence, in thousands)	$68,785,532	$1,258,643,000	$135,901,071	$2,160,629,000

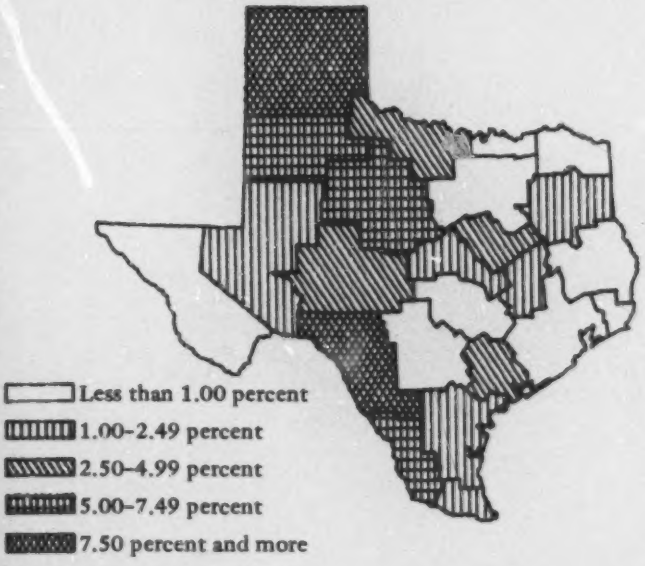
Source: 55.

Percentage of Personal Income by Major Source, Metropolitan Areas, 1980

Source	Abilene	Amarillo	Austin	Beaumont-Port Arthur-Orange
Agriculture	3.79	2.21	0.60	0.04
Agricultural services, forestry, fisheries, and other	0.24	0.33	0.18	0.22
Mining	8.77	3.76	0.35	1.41
Construction	4.67	5.33	5.06	8.33
Manufacturing	6.92	10.50	11.82	31.70
Transportation, communication, and public utilities	4.37	9.72	3.27	7.78
Wholesale trade	6.78	8.17	3.63	4.04
Retail trade	8.51	9.06	8.53	7.29
Finance, insurance, and real estate	3.67	4.03	4.63	2.28
Services	12.31	12.31	14.77	10.05
Total private labor and proprietors' income	60.03	65.42	52.84	73.14
Federal civilian	1.77	2.29	3.08	0.77
Federal military	5.38	0.14	1.47	0.15
State and local	6.94	7.31	19.25	6.49
Total government earnings	14.09	9.74	23.80	7.41
Total labor and proprietors' income (place of work)	74.12	75.16	76.64	80.55
Less: personal contributions for social insurance	3.64	3.73	3.75	3.84
Residence adjustment	−0.24	0.89	−0.97	−0.68
Net labor and proprietors' income (place of residence)	70.24	72.31	71.92	76.03
Dividends, interest, and rent	17.49	18.02	17.36	13.58
Transfer payments	12.27	9.67	10.72	10.39
Total personal income (place of residence, in thousands)	$1,316,645	$1,718,404	$4,919,974	$3,771,220

Source	Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito	Bryan-College Station	Corpus Christi	Dallas-Fort Worth
Agriculture	0.39	−0.25	1.38	0.22
Agricultural services, forestry, fisheries, and other	2.50	0.19	0.58	0.16
Mining	0.44	2.34	6.82	2.68
Construction	4.91	6.12	8.68	5.17
Manufacturing	13.28	6.45	13.12	19.52
Transportation, communication, and public utilities	5.38	4.37	5.79	7.31
Wholesale trade	5.36	3.03	4.73	9.06
Retail trade	11.12	9.90	8.75	8.95
Finance, insurance, and real estate	3.51	3.00	3.15	6.59
Services	11.19	10.69	11.89	13.54
Total private labor and proprietors' income	58.08	45.84	64.89	73.20
Federal civilian	2.01	2.87	4.00	2.26
Federal military	0.32	0.57	1.82	0.36
State and local	11.38	26.91	8.43	5.77
Total government earnings	13.71	30.35	14.25	8.39
Total labor and proprietors' income (place of work)	71.79	76.19	79.14	81.59
Less: personal contributions for social insurance	3.58	3.72	3.87	4.01
Residence adjustment	−1.68	−0.58	−1.17	−0.50
Net labor and proprietors' income (place of residence)	66.53	71.89	74.10	77.08
Dividends, interest, and rent	16.61	16.30	14.37	14.77
Transfer payments	16.86	11.81	11.53	8.15
Total personal income (place of residence, in thousands)	$1,144,130	$628,768	$2,[illegible]62,941	$32,926,544

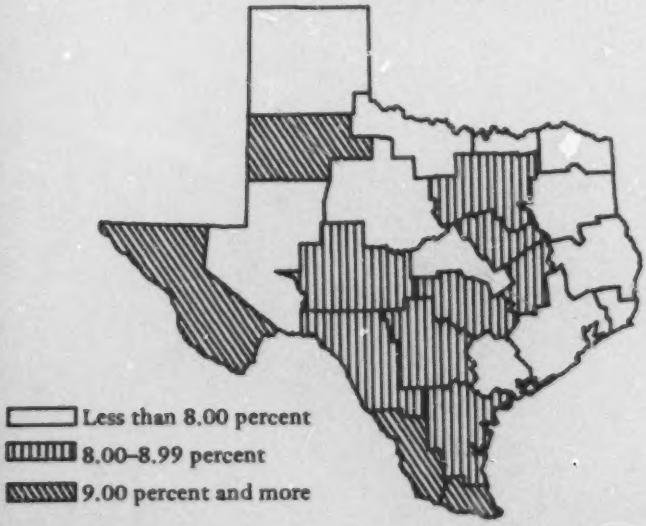
Percentage of Total Personal Income Derived from Agriculture, Regions, 1980



State average, 1.28 percent

Source: 55.

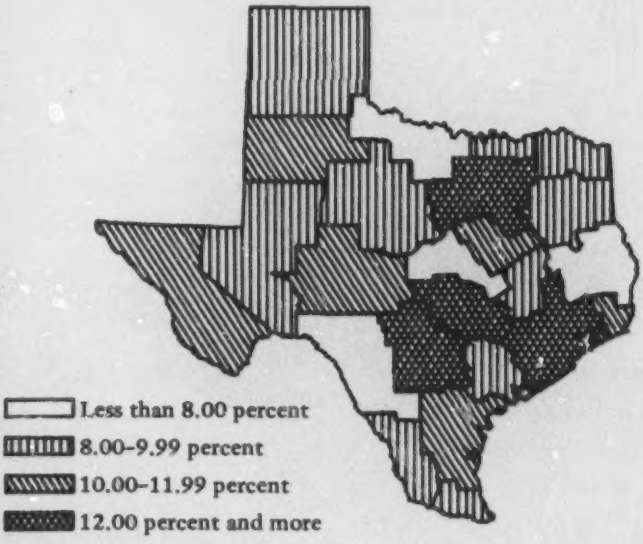
Percentage of Total Personal Income Derived from Retail Trade, Regions, 1980



State average, 8.21 percent

Source: 55.

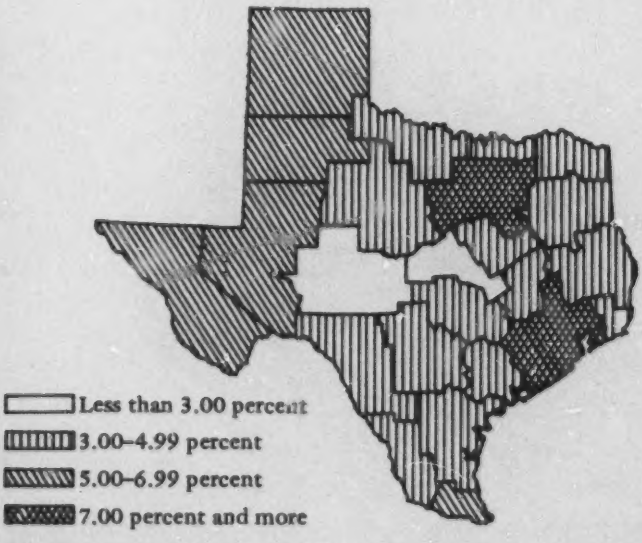
Percentage of Total Personal Income Derived from Service Industries, Regions, 1980



State average, 12.36 percent

Source: 55.

Percentage of Total Personal Income Derived from Wholesale Trade, Regions, 1980



State average, 6.62 percent

Source: 55.

Percentage of Personal Income by Major Source, Metropolitan Areas, 1980 (continued)

Source	El Paso	Galveston-Texas City	Houston	Killeen-Temple
Agriculture	0.07	0.04	0.09	0.43
Agricultural services, forestry, fisheries, and other	0.14	0.17	0.18	0.17
Mining	0.20	1.00	7.70	0.06
Construction	4.08	5.84	9.82	3.97
Manufacturing	14.29	16.60	17.71	8.40
Transportation, communication, and public utilities	8.17	6.71	7.21	3.88
Wholesale trade	5.26	2.05	9.07	1.79
Retail trade	9.51	5.85	7.60	7.40
Finance, insurance, and real estate	3.66	3.53	5.24	1.92
Services	11.65	8.23	15.35	8.31
Total private labor and proprietors' income	57.03	50.02	79.97	36.33
Federal civilian	4.75	1.16	1.45	7.27
Federal military	7.36	0.31	0.11	30.77
State and local	9.11	11.92	5.57	6.68
Total government earnings	21.22	13.39	7.13	44.72
Total labor and proprietors' income (place of work)	78.25	63.41	87.10	81.05
Less: personal contributions for social insurance	4.06	3.08	4.26	4.63
Residence adjustment	−3.17	16.66	−1.49	−1.33
Net labor and proprietors' income (place of residence)	71.02	76.99	81.35	75.09
Dividends, interest, and rent	13.04	12.75	12.73	11.54
Transfer payments	15.94	10.26	5.92	13.37
Total personal income (place of residence, in thousands)	$3,211,849	$2,047,235	$34,549,441	$1,554,920

Source	Laredo	Longview-Marshall	Lubbock	McAllen-Pharr-Edinburg
Agriculture	2.18	0.05	0.87	1.91
Agricultural services, forestry, fisheries, and other	0.30	0.24	0.49	2.72
Mining	6.77	8.28	0.50	2.42
Construction	3.83	6.42	4.58	4.23
Manufacturing	4.25	27.66	12.51	8.02
Transportation, communication, and public utilities	9.76	5.74	5.75	3.49
Wholesale trade	5.22	5.42	7.34	6.47
Retail trade	16.71	8.98	11.24	11.07
Finance, insurance, and real estate	3.29	2.65	4.44	2.59
Services	10.77	11.09	13.32	9.06
Total private labor and proprietors' income	63.08	76.53	61.04	51.98
Federal civilian	2.78	0.76	2.21	2.74
Federal military	0.16	0.10	2.46	0.17
State and local	12.95	5.96	11.07	14.26
Total government earnings	15.89	6.82	15.74	17.17
Total labor and proprietors' income (place of work)	78.97	83.35	76.78	69.15
Less: personal contributions for social insurance	3.92	4.15	3.80	3.42
Residence adjustment	−2.72	−8.03	−0.08	−1.55
Net labor and proprietors' income (place of residence)	72.33	71.16	72.90	64.18
Dividends, interest, and rent	11.16	16.61	17.13	18.04
Transfer payments	16.51	12.23	9.97	17.78
Total personal income (place of residence, in thousands)	$541,123	$1,362,588	$1,863,109	$1,364,933

Percentage of Personal Income by Major Source, Metropolitan Areas, 1980 (continued)

Source	Midland	Odessa	San Angelo	San Antonio
Agriculture	−0.15	0.04	0.77	0.36
Agricultural services, forestry, fisheries, and other	0.09	0.06*	0.29	0.12
Mining	29.81	16.35	2.85	0.90
Construction	5.65	8.23	4.11	4.81
Manufacturing	7.46	14.89	12.62	8.69
Transportation, communication, and public utilities	5.58	4.88	9.19	4.67
Wholesale trade	5.59	9.68	3.00	4.72
Retail trade	7.19	9.29	9.72	8.80
Finance, insurance, and real estate	4.10	2.87*	2.75	5.07
Services	11.32	10.60	12.18	13.05
Total private labor and proprietors' income	76.64	76.89	57.48	51.19
Federal civilian	0.93	0.53	1.85	8.30
Federal military	0.06	0.09	3.32	6.35
State and local	4.92	6.63	7.81	7.98
Total government earnings	5.91	7.25	12.99	22.63
Total labor and proprietors' income (place of work)	82.55	84.14	70.47	73.82
Less: personal contributions for social insurance	4.05	4.14	3.54	3.86
Residence adjustment	−3.66	1.90	0.44	−1.43
Net labor and proprietors' income (place of residence)	74.83	81.90	67.37	68.53
Dividends, interest, and rent	20.38	11.63	19.95	15.50
Transfer payments	4.79	6.47	12.68	15.97
Total personal income (place of residence, in thousands)	$1,139,806	$1,187,745	$766,960	$9,074,865

Source	Sherman-Denison	Texarkana	Tyler	Victoria
Agriculture	0.64	0.36	1.11	1.08
Agricultural services, forestry, fisheries, and other	0.20	0.33	0.30	0.22
Mining	0.77	0.44	6.27	11.06
Construction	3.71	4.32	3.99	6.25
Manufacturing	31.39	8.32	20.88	12.59
Transportation, communication, and public utilities	6.81	5.48	5.19	4.80
Wholesale trade	3.41	4.73	4.52	4.11
Retail trade	7.67	9.22	10.28	8.55
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2.43	3.04	3.59	2.73
Services	10.15	11.85	13.81	11.91
Total private labor and proprietors' income	67.18	48.09	69.94	63.30
Federal civilian	0.63	19.88	1.03	0.73
Federal military	0.11	0.73	0.10	0.10
State and local	6.37	6.86	6.63	6.41
Total government earnings	7.11	27.47	7.76	7.24
Total labor and proprietors' income (place of work)	74.29	75.56	77.70	70.54
Less: personal contributions for social insurance	3.82	4.10	3.80	3.48
Residence adjustment	−1.92	−7.19	−4.90	8.66
Net labor and proprietors' income (place of residence)	68.55	64.27	69.00	75.72
Dividends, interest, and rent	15.45	16.38	19.60	15.75
Transfer payments	16.00	19.35	11.40	8.53
Total personal income (place of residence, in thousands)	$785,524	$590,505	$1,193,783	$662,921

Percentage of Personal Income by Major Source, Metropolitan Areas, 1980 (continued)

Source	Waco	Wichita Falls	Total metropolitan	Total nonmetropolitan	Total Texas
Agriculture	0.30	1.20	0.36	5.86	1.28
Agricultural services, forestry, fisheries, and other	0.16	0.14	0.24	0.90	0.37
Mining	0.36	9.09	4.52	7.33	4.98
Construction	4.63	4.18	6.68	5.21	6.39
Manufacturing	17.53	13.20	16.71	11.00	15.92
Transportation, communication, and public utilities	5.38	4.13	6.58	4.89	6.37
Wholesale trade	5.12	3.39	7.32	2.22	6.62
Retail trade	9.21	8.47	8.51	5.46	8.21
Finance, insurance, and real estate	4.47	3.27	5.02	0.34	4.54
Services	13.30	9.35	13.40	6.02	12.36
Total private labor and proprietors' income	60.46	56.42	68.99	43.37	67.04
Federal civilian	3.80	3.63	2.69	1.47	2.46
Federal military	0.15	7.41	1.62	0.58	1.44
State and local	7.11	6.97	7.27	7.44	7.36
Total government earnings	11.06	18.01	11.59	9.49	11.26
Total labor and proprietors' income (place of work)	71.52	74.43	80.94	58.71	78.30
Less: personal contributions for social insurance	3.65	3.82	4.01	3.53	3.86
Residence adjustment	−0.27	−1.45	−0.84	3.37	−0.13
Net labor and proprietors' income (place of residence)	67.60	69.16	76.93	53.28	74.32
Dividends, interest, and rent	17.01	18.15	14.53	26.43	15.34
Transfer payments	15.39	12.69	9.38	16.01	10.34
Total personal income (place of residence, in thousands)	$1,441,996	$1,300,993	$113,928,862	$21,972,209	$135,901,071

*Authors' estimate.
Sources: 55, 57.

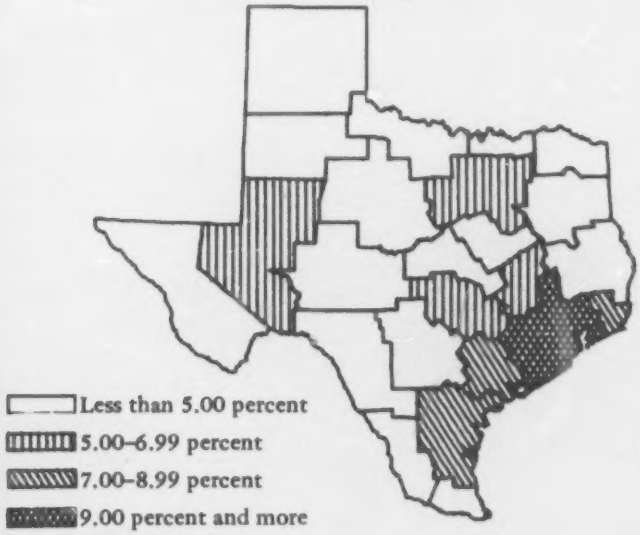
Metropolitan, Nonmetropolitan, and Total Personal Income, Regions, 1980

(In thousands of dollars)

Region	Total personal income	Metropolitan total personal income	Nonmetropolitan total personal income
Panhandle	3,742,103	1,718,404	2,023,699
South Plains	3,076,316	1,863,109	1,213,207
North Texas	2,138,967	1,300,933	838,034
North Central Texas	34,075,579	32,926,544	1,149,035
North East Texas	1,794,302	590,505	1,203,797
East Texas	4,701,648	2,556,371	2,145,277
West Central Texas	2,709,861	1,316,645	1,393,216
Upper Rio Grande	3,362,500	3,211,849	150,651
Permian Basin	3,604,183	2,327,551	1,276,632
Concho Valley	1,146,164	766,960	379,204
Heart of Texas	2,142,321	1,441,996	700,325
Capital	5,758,343	4,919,974	838,369
Brazos Valley	1,264,965	628,768	636,197
Deep East Texas	1,950,001	–	1,950,001
South East Texas	3,771,220	3,771,220	–
Gulf Coast	37,943,734	36,596,676	1,347,058
Golden Crescent	1,404,257	662,921	741,336
Alamo	10,206,182	9,074,865	1,131,317
South Texas	703,640	541,123	162,517
Coastal Bend	3,962,965	2,862,941	1,100,024
Lower Rio Grande Valley	2,589,280	2,509,063	80,217
Texoma	1,202,549	785,524	417,025
Central Texas	1,974,254	1,554,920	419,334
Middle Rio Grande	675,737	–	675,737
Total Texas	135,901,071	113,928,862	21,972,209

Source: 55.

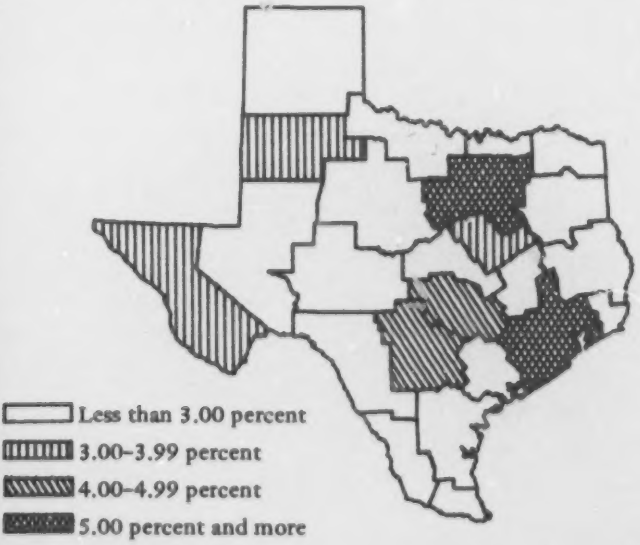
Percentage of Total Personal Income Derived from Construction, Regions, 1980



State average, 6.39 percent

Source: 55.

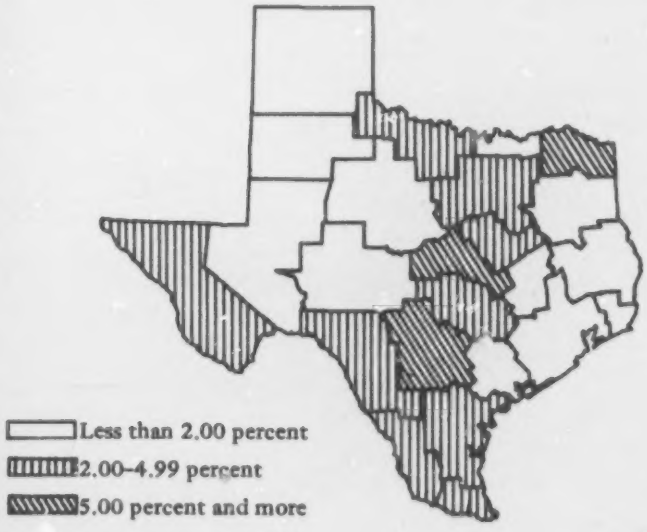
Percentage of Total Personal Income Derived from Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate, Regions, 1980



State average, 4.54 percent

Source: 55.

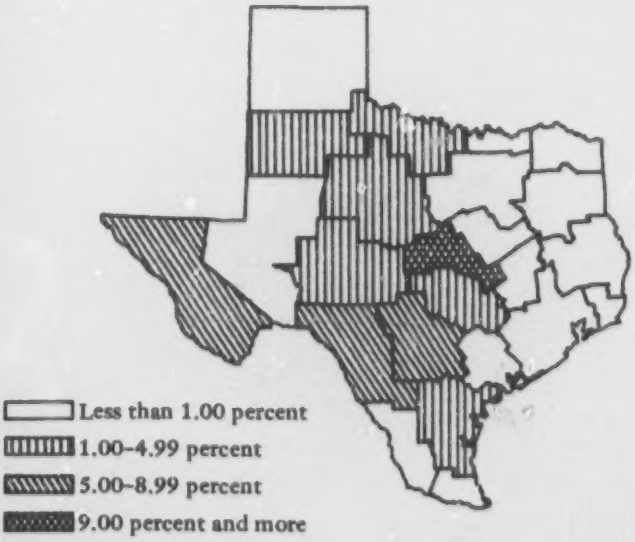
Percentage of Total Personal Income Derived from Federal Civilian Earnings, Regions, 1980



State average, 2.46 percent

Source: 55.

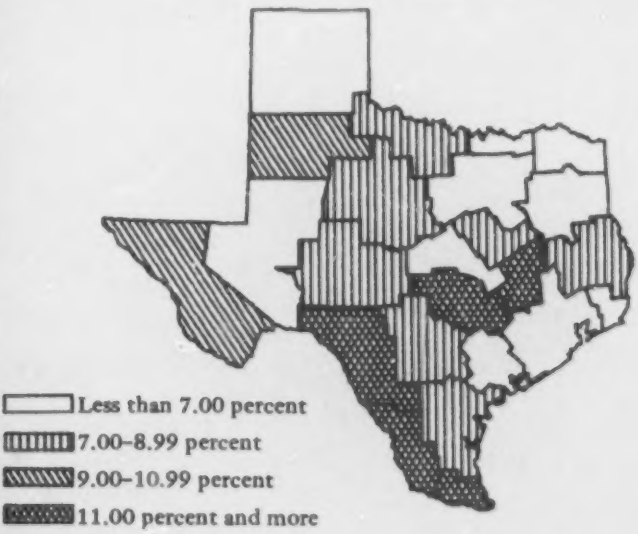
Percentage of Total Personal Income Derived from Federal Military Earnings, Regions, 1980



State average, 1.44 percent

Source: 55.

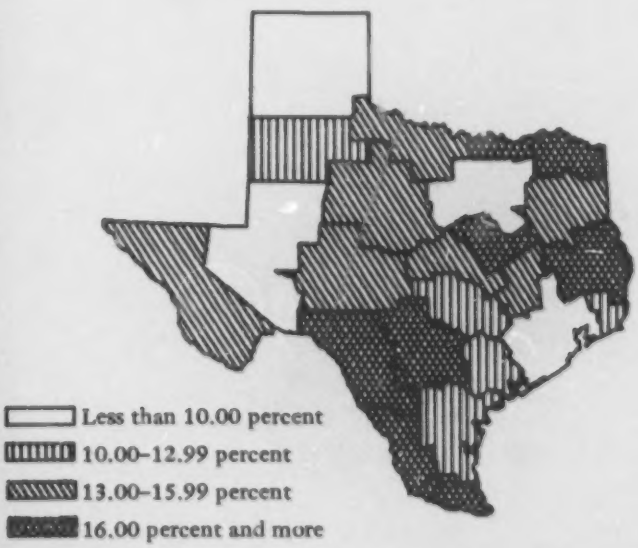
Percentage of Total Personal Income Derived from State and Local Government Earnings, Regions, 1980



State average, 7.36 percent

Source: 55.

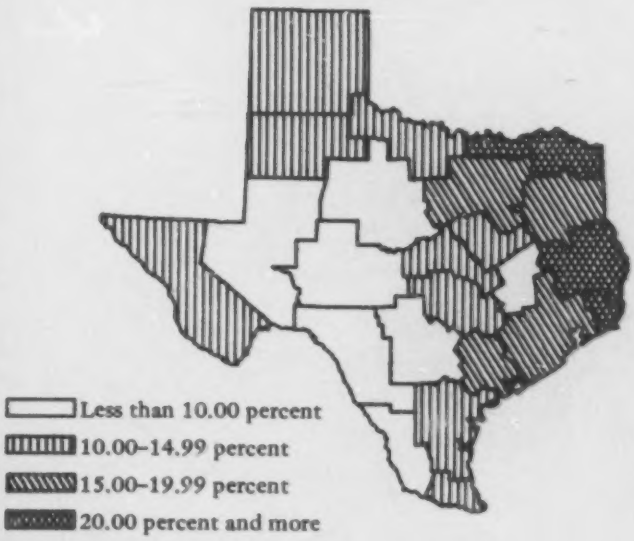
Percentage of Total Personal Income Derived from Transfer Payments, Regions, 1980



State average, 10.34 percent

Source: 55.

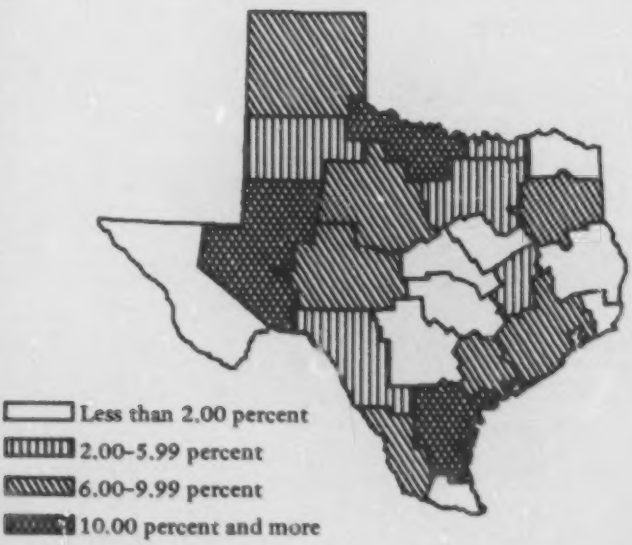
Percentage of Total Personal Income Derived from Manufacturing, Regions, 1980



State average, 15.92 percent

Source: 55.

Percentage of Total Personal Income Derived from Mining, Regions, 1980



State average, 4.98 percent

Source: 55.

Percentage of Total Personal Income Derived from Transportation, Communication, and Public Utilities, Regions, 1980

Less than 4.00 percent
4.00–5.99 percent
6.00–7.99 percent
8.00 percent and more

State average, 6.37 percent

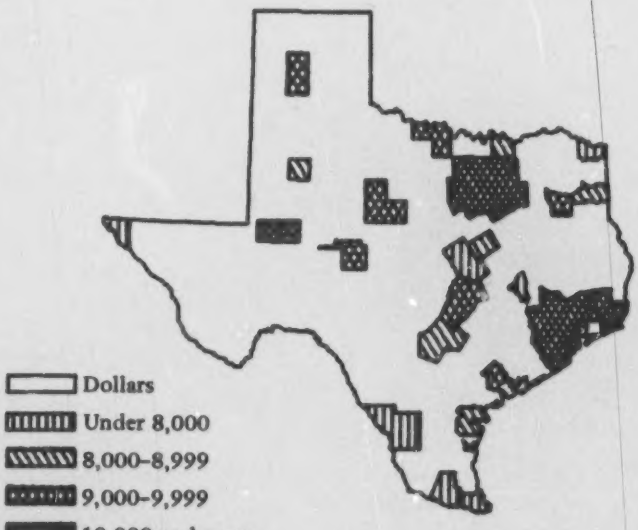
Source: 55.

Per Capita Income, Metropolitan Areas, 1980
(In dollars)

Metropolitan area	Per capita income
Abilene	9,437
Amarillo	9,870
Austin	9,150
Beaumont–Port Arthur–Orang	10,020
Brownsville–Harlingen–San Benito	5,444
Bryan–College Station	6,703
Corpus Christi	8,754
Dallas–Fort Worth	11,041
El Paso	6,677
Galveston–Texas City	10,424
Houston	11,861
Killeen–Temple	7,227
Laredo	4,774
Longview–Marshall	8,958
Lubbock	8,782
McAllen–Pharr–Edinburg	4,808
Midland	13,761
Odessa	10,271
San Angelo	9,025
San Antonio	8,445
Sherman–Denison	8,727
Texarkana	7,824
Tyler	9,278
Victoria	9,612
Waco	8,425
Wichita Falls	9,933
Total Texas	9,528

Source: 55.

Per Capita Income by Area



State average $9,528

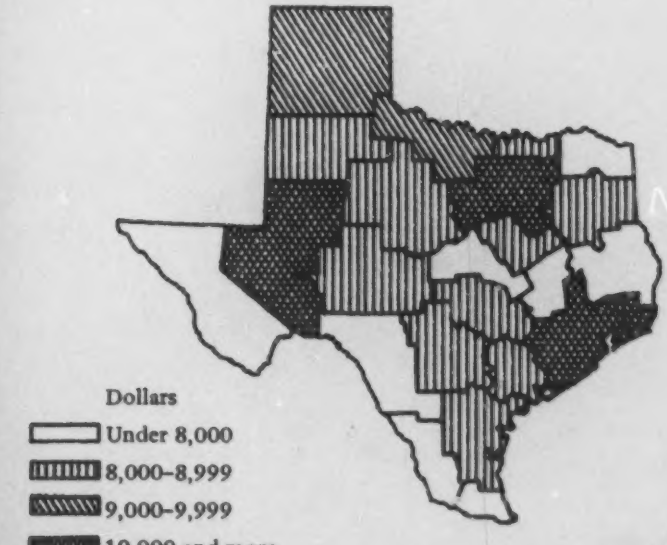
Source: 55.

Per Capita Income, Regions, 1980
(In dollars)

Region	Per capita income
Panhandle	9,493
South Plains	8,398
North Texas	9,648
North Central Texas	10,908
North East Texas	7,580
East Texas	8,218
West Central Texas	8,739
Upper Rio Grande	6,705
Permian Basin	10,396
Concho Valley	8,864
Heart of Texas	8,148
Capital	8,875
Brazos Valley	7,159
Deep East Texas	6,959
South East Texas	10,020
Gulf Coast	11,551
Golden Crescent	8,668
Alamo	8,317
South Texas	5,077
Coastal Bend	8,282
Lower Rio Grande Valley	5,061
Texoma	8,469
Central Texas	7,353
Middle Rio Grande	5,389
Total Texas	9,528

Source: 55.

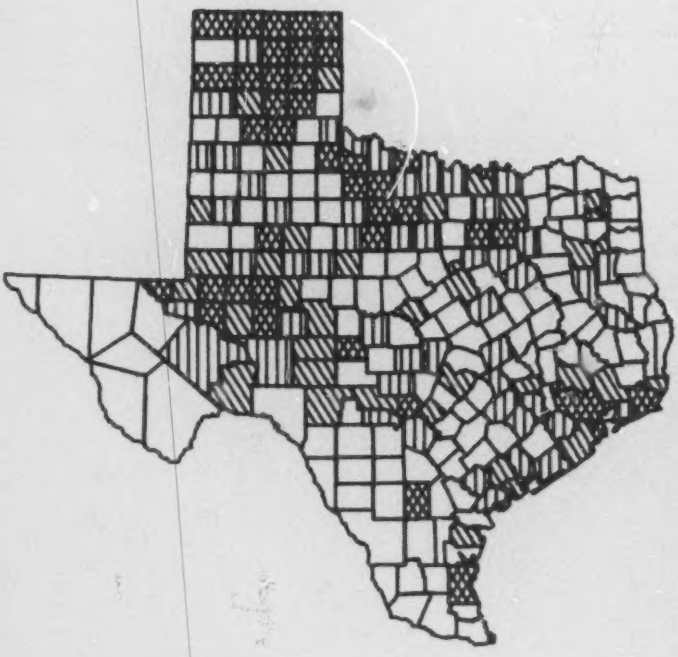
Per Capita Income by Region



State average $9,528

Source: 55.

Per Capita Income, Counties, 1980



Dollars
- Under 8,000
- 8,000–8,999
- 9,000–9,999
- 10,000 and more

State average, $9,528

Source: 55.

Per Capita Income, Counties, 1980
(In dollars)

County	Per capita income	County	Per capita income	County	Per capita income	County	Per capita income
Anderson	7,488	Brewster	7,128	Collin	9,330	Dimmit	4,757
Andrews	9,376	Briscoe	11,677	Collingsworth	7,399	Donley	10,953
Angelina	8,075	Brooks	5,697	Colorado	8,800	Duval	5,945
Aransas	7,679	Brown	7,573	Comal	9,120	Eastland	7,482
Archer	8,951	Burleson	6,520	Comanche	7,110	Ector	10,271
Armstrong	12,930	Burnet	8,514	Concho	6,876	Edwards	9,588
Atascosa	6,124	Caldwell	6,451	Cooke	9,065	Ellis	8,308
Austin	8,409	Calhoun	9,128	Coryell	5,423	El Paso	6,677
Bailey	8,647	Callahan	7,943	Cottle	10,459	Erath	7,729
Bandera	8,027	Cameron	5,444	Crane	10,077	Falls	7,930
Bastrop	6,635	Camp	8,153	Crockett	8,913	Fannin	6,809
Baylor	12,999	Carson	12,608	Crosby	7,436	Fayette	8,331
Bee	6,829	Cass	6,730	Culberson	6,955	Fisher	7,752
Bell	7,876	Castro	5,005	Dallam	13,095	Floyd	9,090
Bexar	8,482	Chambers	8,052	Dallas	12,266	Foard	12,363
Blanco	6,975	Cherokee	8,155	Dawson	7,411	Fort Bend	8,789
Borden	10,223	Childress	8,725	Deaf Smith	8,128	Franklin	6,254
Bosque	9,197	Clay	8,870	Delta	6,874	Freestone	7,699
Bowie	7,824	Cochran	6,782	Denton	8,508	Frio	5,289
Brazoria	9,680	Coke	7,563	DeWitt	7,288	Gaines	7,527
Brazos	6,703	Coleman	7,350	Dickens	6,664	Galveston	10,424

County	Per capita income	County	Per capita income	County	Per capita income	County	Per capita income
Garza	8,238	Hemphill	13,053	Jones	8,228	Lipscomb	13,114
Gillespie	8,810	Henderson	6,487	Karnes	7,332	Live Oak	7,085
Glasscock	16,269	Hidalgo	4,808	Kaufman	8,532	Llano	8,836
Goliad	8,968	Hill	7,357	Kendall	10,527	Loving	25,264
Gonzales	7,644	Hockley	7,226	Kenedy	16,915	Lubbock	8,782
Gray	11,041	Hood	7,805	Kent	6,946	Lynn	6,215
Grayson	8,727	Hopkins	6,944	Kerr	9,430	McCulloch	8,257
Gregg	9,700	Houston	7,121	Kimble	7,293	McLennan	8,425
Grimes	7,734	Howard	9,052	King	6,556	McMullen	16,669
Guadalupe	7,145	Hudspeth	7,734	Kinney	7,364	Madison	6,657
Hale	7,825	Hunt	7,968	Kleberg	7,126	Marion	5,402
Hall	6,468	Hutchinson	10,979	Knox	10,026	Martin	8,923
Hamilton	6,940	Irion	8,156	Lamar	7,236	Mason	6,697
Hansford	12,979	Jack	9,353	Lamb	8,122	Matagorda	8,453
Hardeman	8,438	Jackson	8,138	Lampasas	6,979	Maverick	3,324
Hardin	7,875	Jasper	7,749	LaSalle	5,411	Medina	6,760
Harris	12,385	Jeff Davis	6,818	Lavaca	7,309	Menard	10,169
Harrison	7,546	Jefferson	10,591	Lee	8,138	Midland	13,761
Hartley	4,483	Jim Hogg	6,990	Leon	7,708	Milam	8,566
Haskell	8,498	Jim Wells	7,716	Liberty	9,266	Mills	9,175
Hays	6,603	Johnson	8,628	Limestone	6,669	Mitchell	8,624

Per Capita Income, Cou
(In do

County	Per capita income	County	Per capita income
Montague	8,138	Randall	9,383
Montgomery	9,770	Reagan	11,118
Moore	8,537	Real	5,969
Morris	10,491	Red River	5,639
Motley	7,960	Reeves	7,245
Nacogdoches	6,755	Refugio	8,404
Navarro	8,276	Roberts	20,739
Newton	5,650	Robertson	6,688
Nolan	8,506	Rockwall	10,071
Nueces	9,022	Runnels	7,573
Ochiltree	12,682	Rusk	8,234
Oldham	15,512	Sabine	6,525
Orange	9,353	San Augustine	6,042
Palo Pinto	8,314	San Jacinto	5,435
Panola	7,486	San Patricio	7,515
Parker	7,865	San Saba	7,237
Parmer	7,883	Schleicher	9,100
Pecos	8,126	Scurry	9,158
Polk	7,003	Shackelford	10,171
Potter	10,241	Shelby	5,783
Presidio	7,889	Sherman	15,763
Rains	6,336	Smith	9,278

Source: 55.

nties, 1980 (continued)
llars)

County	Per capita income	County	Per capita income
Somervell	9,480	Victoria	9,612
Starr	3,493	Walker	5,954
Stephens	8,631	Waller	6,666
Sterling	9,283	Ward	8,963
Stonewall	7,888	Washington	9,390
Sutton	9,479	Webb	5,439
Swisher	12,909	Wharton	7,739
Tarrant	10,384	Wheeler	9,881
Taylor	9,773	Wichita	10,017
Terrell	9,937	Wilbarger	8,213
Terry	8,378	Willacy	4,574
Throckmorton	13,526	Williamson	7,713
Titus	9,417	Wilson	5,171
Tom Green	9,025	Winkler	9,039
Travis	9,659	Wise	7,445
Trinity	6,082	Wood	7,913
Tyler	6,479	Yoakum	9,234
Upshur	6,521	Young	10,180
Upton	9,765	Zapata	4,645
Uvalde	6,992	Zavala	5,725
Val Verde	5,880	Total Texas	9,528
Van Zandt	7,177		

Effective Buying Income* Profile, Texas and United States, 1981

Income (in dollars)	Percentage of total households	
	Texas	United States
Under 3,000	6.3	6.2
3,000–4,999	5.0	4.9
5,000–7,999	7.3	7.2
8,000–9,999	4.7	4.6
10,000–14,999	11.7	12.0
15,000–24,999	23.7	26.2
25,000–49,999	33.3	32.6
50,000 and over	8.0	6.3

*Household effective buying income is roughly equivalent to household disposable income, the total income of all household members after taxes.

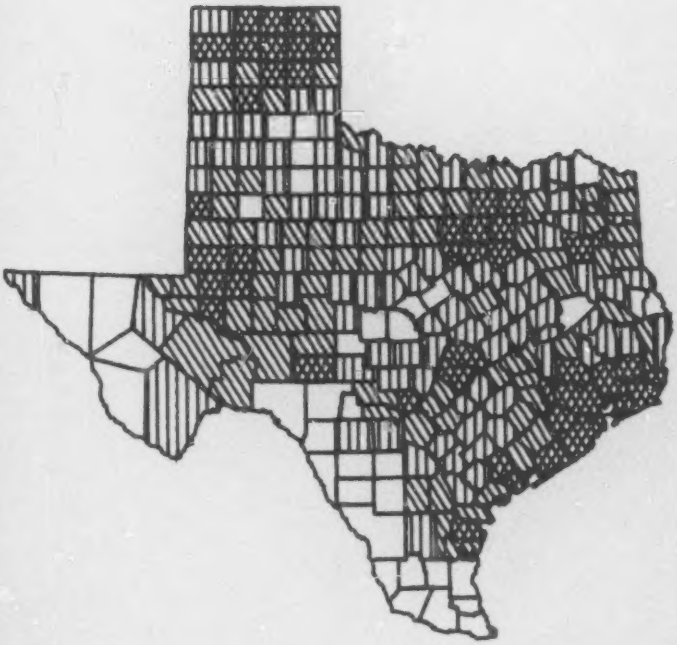
Source: 35.

Average Annual Pay, Metropolitan Areas, 1980

Rank	Area	Average annual pay	Percentage change 1979-1980	Index U.S.=100.0
1	Houston	$17,460	12.1	121.6
2	Midland	17,136	14.6	119.3
3	Beaumont-Port Arthur-Orange	16,607	12.2	115.6
4	Odessa	15,610	11.4	108.7
5	Galveston-Texas City	15,373	9.8	107.0
6	Dallas-Fort Worth	15,195	12.1	105.8
7	Corpus Christi	13,969	10.1	97.3
8	Longview-Marshall	13,955	11.7	97.2
9	Victoria	13,800	11.8	96.1
10	Tyler	13,191	8.4	91.8
11	Amarillo	13,175	10.1	91.7
12	Sherman-Denison	13,067	10.5	91.0
13	Texarkana (Tex.-Ark.)	12,760	7.9	88.8
14	San Antonio	12,679	10.4	88.3
15	Abilene	12,660	13.4	88.1
16	Austin	12,608	11.1	87.8
17	Wichita Falls	12,571	11.9	87.5
18	Lubbock	12,338	9.8	85.9
19	Waco	12,013	8.2	83.6
20	San Angelo	11,619	9.9	80.9
21	El Paso	11,502	7.8	80.1
22	Killeen-Temple	11,383	11.2	79.3
23	Bryan-College Station	10,735	8.9	74.7
24	Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito	10,460	8.1	72.8
25	Laredo	10,404	12.3	72.4
26	McAllen-Pharr-Edinburg	9,898	9.4	68.9
	TEXAS	14,583	11.5	101.5
	U.S.	14,363	9.2	100.0

Source: 104.

Median Family Income, Counties, 1979



Dollars
Under 13,000
13,000–15,999
16,000–18,999
19,000 and more

State average, $19,619

Source: 79.

Percentage of Families below Poverty Level, Counties, 1979

County	Number of families in survey*	Percentage below poverty level
Anderson	9,472	14.6
Andrews	3,748	8.8
Angelina	17,193	10.3
Aransas	4,060	12.6
Archer	2,108	6.2
Armstrong	584	8.0
Atascosa	6,413	19.6
Austin	4,938	11.7
Bailey	2,233	16.9
Bandera	2,052	10.2
Bastrop	6,601	14.4
Baylor	1,462	11.1
Bee	6,689	17.7
Bell	41,284	13.4
Bexar	245,765	14.8
Blanco	1,350	7.2
Borden	257	14.4
Bosque	4,007	11.4
Bowie	20,757	12.4
Brazoria	44,178	6.3
Brazos	19,619	10.4
Brewster	1,832	14.8
Briscoe	736	18.5
Brooks	2,177	26.2
Brown	9,083	9.3
Burleson	3,345	13.7
Burnet	5,509	11.7
Caldwell	5,615	18.1
Calhoun	5,239	11.7
Callahan	3,264	9.7
Cameron	49,251	26.0
Camp	2,635	13.7
Carson	1,886	6.6
Cass	8,175	14.5
Castro	2,627	21.0
Chambers	5,182	11.7
Cherokee	10,135	13.7
Childress	1,985	10.9
Clay	2,779	8.8
Cochran	1,281	20.4
Coke	961	7.7
Coleman	3,019	12.8
Collin	39,251	4.9
Collingsworth	1,278	20.7
Colorado	5,085	15.7
Comal	10,422	7.6
Comanche	3,636	11.8
Concho	813	14.8
Cooke	7,679	9.3
Coryell	11,825	11.9
Cottle	876	15.2
Crane	1,282	9.5
Crockett	1,234	10.7
Crosby	2,328	22.6
Culberson	861	17.3
Dallam	1,816	14.9

Percentage of Families below Poverty Level, Counties, 1979 (continued)

County	Number of families in survey*	Percentage below poverty level
Dallas	403,008	7.9
Dawson	4,333	14.7
Deaf Smith	5,428	14.3
Delta	1,340	13.5
Denton	36,965	4.6
DeWitt	5,147	17.6
Dickens	1,006	20.1
Dimmit	2,732	32.8
Donley	1,197	15.2
Duval	3,046	24.3
Eastland	5,496	12.6
Ector	31,957	8.5
Edwards	533	23.8
Ellis	16,031	9.7
El Paso	115,045	18.0
Erath	6,361	10.4
Falls	4,817	19.3
Fannin	6,900	12.0
Fayette	5,437	13.2
Fisher	1,676	12.8
Floyd	2,655	20.3
Foard	617	14.7
Fort Bend	34,536	6.4
Franklin	2,031	10.0
Freestone	4,130	12.7
Frio	3,234	26.1
Gaines	3,481	16.1
Galveston	52,302	8.0
Garza	1,462	13.9
Gillespie	4,016	10.0
Glasscock	330	17.6
Goliad	1,391	16.2
Gonzales	4,375	17.4
Gray	7,861	7.5
Grayson	25,523	7.3
Gregg	27,235	10.0
Grimes	3,666	21.8
Guadalupe	12,651	12.9
Hale	9,969	16.5
Hall	1,631	21.5
Hamilton	2,483	14.7
Hansford	1,768	8.4
Hardeman	1,831	12.2
Hardin	11,387	8.8
Harris	616,640	8.1
Harrison	13,954	13.1
Hartley	1,156	8.7
Haskell	2,249	14.5
Hays	8,127	13.1
Hemphill	1,426	6.0
Henderson	12,794	10.3
Hidalgo	65,139	29.0
Hill	7,039	12.5
Hockley	6,126	15.6
Hood	5,385	5.8

Percentage of Families below Poverty Level, Counties, 1979 (continued)

County	Number of families in survey*	Percentage below poverty level
Hopkins	7,266	11.6
Houston	5,304	20.6
Howard	9,209	12.4
Hudspeth	692	25.7
Hunt	14,956	11.8
Hutchinson	7,778	5.4
Irion	399	11.5
Jack	2,191	9.4
Jackson	3,676	12.9
Jasper	8,546	12.7
Jeff Davis	469	19.6
Jefferson	68,068	10.3
Jim Hogg	1,319	21.8
Jim Wells	9,274	17.7
Johnson	18,903	6.1
Jones	4,798	12.3
Karnes	3,439	19.0
Kaufman	10,480	11.0
Kendall	2,985	10.4
Kenedy	149	29.5
Kent	343	17.2
Kerr	8,265	8.0
Kimble	1,199	12.5
King	118	12.7
Kinney	596	29.0
Kleberg	7,846	16.7
Knox	1,528	17.7
Lamar	11,628	15.1
Lamb	5,071	15.9
Lampasas	3,340	13.4
LaSalle	1,379	35.5
Lavaca	5,328	13.0
Lee	2,997	14.3
Leon	2,741	20.3
Liberty	13,123	10.7
Limestone	5,131	17.3
Lipscomb	1,069	10.9
Live Oak	2,677	13.2
Llano	3,411	8.5
Loving	23	0.0
Lubbock	53,257	9.9
Lynn	2,264	20.8
McCulloch	2,507	16.5
McLennan	44,542	11.4
McMullen	233	5.6
Madison	2,249	16.7
Marion	2,932	21.9
Martin	1,239	12.4
Mason	1,053	13.0
Matagorda	10,011	9.8
Maverick	6,775	34.4
Medina	6,105	17.6
Menard	678	22.3
Midland	22,533	6.2
Milam	6,243	17.0

Percentage of Families below Poverty Level, Counties, 1979 (continued)

County	Number of families in survey*	Percentage below poverty level
Mills	1,354	14.0
Mitchell	2,561	16.2
Montague	5,078	10.4
Montgomery	35,444	6.2
Moore	4,681	7.3
Morris	4,061	12.1
Motley	596	23.0
Nacogdoches	11,327	12.9
Navarro	9,866	13.5
Newton	3,592	16.3
Nolan	4,922	11.9
Nueces	67,780	13.4
Ochiltree	2,711	5.5
Oldham	559	5.9
Orange	23,038	8.2
Palo Pinto	6,891	8.9
Panola	5,858	11.3
Parker	12,849	9.0
Parmer	2,911	17.2
Pecos	3,706	12.1
Polk	6,967	15.5
Potter	26,449	9.8
Presidio	1,282	34.6
Rains	1,508	13.6
Randall	20,794	3.4
Reagan	1,206	12.4
Real	706	23.9
Red River	4,558	20.5
Reeves	3,861	21.0
Refugio	2,490	13.4
Roberts	337	8.3
Robertson	3,893	20.1
Rockwall	4,087	6.6
Runnels	3,370	14.0
Rusk	11,485	11.1
Sabine	2,554	17.6
San Augustine	2,523	19.1
San Jacinto	3,220	18.7
San Patricio	14,812	14.7
San Saba	1,751	18.0
Schleicher	803	13.4
Scurry	5,173	9.0
Shackelford	1,126	8.1
Shelby	6,525	17.1
Sherman	922	8.5
Smith	35,126	9.5
Somervell	1,170	8.3
Starr	5,965	45.0
Stephens	2,885	10.7
Sterling	340	14.4
Stonewall	689	12.9
Sutton	1,415	15.8
Swisher	2,675	19.3
Tarrant	231,782	6.9
Taylor	28,990	8.6

Median Family Income, Counties, 1979
(In dollars)

County	Median family income	County	Median family income	County	Median family income	County	Median family income
Anderson	16,897	Brewster	13,147	Collin	26,406	Dimmit	11,301
Andrews	20,571	Briscoe	12,847	Collingsworth	13,765	Donley	14,375
Angelina	18,393	Brooks	11,893	Colorado	17,688	Duval	13,452
Aransas	16,104	Brown	15,652	Comal	18,816	Eastland	13,645
Archer	18,533	Burleson	16,446	Comanche	13,497	Ector	21,068
Armstrong	18,333	Burnet	14,117	Concho	14,040	Edwards	11,554
Atascosa	14,737	Caldwell	14,600	Cooke	18,791	Ellis	20,096
Austin	18,811	Calhoun	20,772	Coryell	13,560	El Paso	15,366
Bailey	14,039	Callahan	16,338	Cottle	14,000	Erath	15,840
Bandera	16,198	Cameron	12,931	Crane	19,140	Falls	13,007
Bastrop	15,321	Camp	17,552	Crockett	18,690	Fannin	15,415
Baylor	15,685	Carson	20,208	Crosby	13,105	Fayette	15,637
Bee	14,738	Cass	16,848	Culberson	12,894	Fisher	17,149
Bell	15,009	Castro	14,530	Dallam	14,354	Floyd	14,677
Bexar	17,158	Chambers	22,316	Dallas	21,872	Foard	13,942
Blanco	14,427	Cherokee	15,931	Dawson	16,357	Fort Bend	27,182
Borden	15,924	Childress	13,788	Deaf Smith	16,375	Franklin	16,896
Bosque	14,895	Clay	17,667	Delta	14,042	Freestone	15,875
Bowie	17,240	Cochran	13,952	Denton	23,999	Frio	12,211
Brazoria	25,302	Coke	16,422	DeWitt	14,145	Gaines	16,290
Brazos	18,121	Coleman	13,688	Dickens	10,769	Galveston	22,871

County	Median family income	County	Median family income	County	Median family income	County	Median family income
Garza	16,480	Hemphill	21,469	Jones	15,892	Lipscomb	18,071
Gillespie	15,092	Henderson	16,056	Karnes	15,386	Live Oak	18,125
Glasscock	16,419	Hidalgo	12,083	Kaufman	18,742	Llano	14,558
Goliad	15,185	Hill	14,582	Kendall	19,259	Loving	17,500
Gonzales	13,939	Hockley	17,710	Kenedy	11,384	Lubbock	18,747
Gray	19,482	Hood	20,888	Kent	15,160	Lynn	12,941
Grayson	16,371	Hopkins	15,407	Kerr	16,878	McCulloch	12,429
Gregg	19,923	Houston	12,704	Kimble	15,691	McLennan	16,983
Grimes	14,462	Howard	17,643	King	14,375	McMullen	17,824
Guadalupe	17,777	Hudspeth	11,204	Kinney	11,483	Madison	14,589
Hale	15,458	Hunt	17,262	Kleberg	16,216	Marion	13,227
Hall	12,944	Hutchinson	21,024	Knox	14,595	Martin	19,257
Hamilton	12,800	Irion	18,068	Lamar	14,948	Mason	14,792
Hansford	21,124	Jack	16,497	Lamb	14,536	Matagorda	21,264
Hardeman	17,002	Jackson	16,593	Lampasas	14,409	Maverick	10,623
Hardin	21,073	Jasper	16,796	LaSalle	10,563	Medina	14,895
Harris	24,323	Jeff Davis	11,365	Lavaca	15,376	Menard	11,531
Harrison	17,559	Jefferson	21,523	Lee	16,361	Midland	24,232
Hartley	20,648	Jim Hogg	12,721	Leon	14,180	Milam	15,747
Haskell	15,194	Jim Wells	16,460	Liberty	19,552	Mills	12,850
Hays	17,028	Johnson	20,669	Limestone	13,807	Mitchell	15,070

Median Family Income, Counties, 1979 (continued)
(In dollars)

County	Median family income	County	Median family income	County	Median family income	County	Median family income
Montague	14,974	Randall	24,229	Somervell	19,281	Victoria	20,857
Montgomery	24,442	Reagan	18,284	Starr	8,627	Walker	17,809
Moore	19,981	Real	10,574	Stephens	16,150	Waller	20,063
Morris	19,486	Red River	11,902	Sterling	15,417	Ward	18,797
Motley	11,695	Reeves	14,985	Stonewall	15,371	Washington	17,648
Nacogdoches	15,760	Refugio	17,593	Sutton	19,151	Webb	12,181
Navarro	15,048	Roberts	20,529	Swisher	14,453	Wharton	18,784
Newton	15,541	Robertson	14,335	Tarrant	21,577	Wheeler	16,399
Nolan	16,486	Rockwall	25,734	Taylor	17,723	Wichita	18,047
Nueces	19,008	Runnels	14,737	Terrell	18,750	Wilbarger	15,750
Ochiltree	22,281	Rusk	17,335	Terry	16,662	Willacy	11,443
Oldham	15,760	Sabine	12,642	Throckmorton	13,562	Williamson	21,797
Orange	22,404	San Augustine	12,294	Titus	18,427	Wilson	15,407
Palo Pinto	16,000	San Jacinto	15,462	Tom Green	17,596	Winkler	18,929
Panola	17,527	San Patricio	18,944	Travis	20,514	Wise	18,862
Parker	19,823	San Saba	12,446	Trinity	14,191	Wood	15,963
Parmer	14,996	Schleicher	16,772	Tyler	15,314	Yoakum	19,193
Pecos	17,717	Scurry	18,757	Upshur	17,383	Young	17,015
Polk	13,387	Shackelford	16,582	Upton	17,009	Zapata	11,523
Potter	17,409	Shelby	14,077	Uvalde	13,234	Zavala	9,728
Presidio	10,394	Sherman	19,036	Val Verde	12,274	Total Texas	19,619
Rains	15,066	Smith	19,246	Van Zandt	15,968		

Source: 79.

Percentage of Families below Poverty Level, Counties, 1979 (continued)

County	Number of families in survey*	Percentage below poverty level
Terrell	446	16.1
Terry	3,946	17.3
Throckmorton	634	14.5
Titus	5,899	8.8
Tom Green	22,219	8.9
Travis	100,424	8.9
Trinity	2,797	15.2
Tyler	4,683	12.7
Upshur	8,084	10.6
Upton	1,229	13.6
Uvalde	5,602	22.3
Val Verde	8,876	24.3
Van Zandt	9,147	10.5
Victoria	18,073	9.9
Walker	7,630	13.1
Waller	4,414	13.3
Ward	3,764	11.3
Washington	5,743	12.0
Webb	22,067	29.0
Wharton	10,572	13.6
Wheeler	2,122	11.3
Wichita	32,312	9.4
Wilbarger	4,386	14.2
Willacy	4,053	29.6
Williamson	20,679	7.7
Wilson	4,567	15.6
Winkler	2,794	10.0
Wise	7,588	9.3
Wood	7,072	10.6
Yoakum	2,260	12.7
Young	5,564	8.2
Zapata	1,804	23.8
Zavala	2,715	34.7
Total Texas	3,696,656	11.1

*Data based on sample survey by the U.S. Department of Commerce. Poverty status is determined for all families—and, by implication, all family members. Poverty status is also determined for persons not in families, except for inmates of institutions, members of the Armed Forces living in barracks, college students living in dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years of age.

Source: 77.

Percentage of Persons below Poverty Level, Counties, 1979

County	Number of persons in survey*	Percentage below poverty level
Anderson	33,507	18.5
Andrews	13,234	11.4
Angelina	62,792	13.8
Aransas	14,244	15.6
Archer	7,215	8.1
Armstrong	1,944	9.2
Atascosa	24,913	23.9
Austin	17,395	16.1
Bailey	8,104	20.6
Bandera	6,924	12.9
Bastrop	24,191	17.8
Baylor	4,861	13.4
Bee	24,979	22.7
Bell	146,544	16.1
Bexar	957,611	18.5
Blanco	4,598	9.7
Borden	859	17.1
Bosque	13,033	15.4
Bowie	74,043	16.2
Brazoria	161,825	8.2
Brazos	84,345	22.3
Brewster	7,072	21.9
Briscoe	2,579	25.8
Brooks	8,367	29.8
Brown	31,546	13.0
Burleson	12,105	18.0
Burnet	17,610	16.0
Caldwell	23,190	29.1
Calhoun	19,410	14.8
Callahan	10,814	11.8
Cameron	207,468	31.8
Camp	9,177	17.3
Carson	6,583	8.9
Cass	28,999	18.3
Castro	10,482	27.7
Chambers	18,452	14.2
Cherokee	36,327	17.6
Childress	6,827	14.7
Clay	9,469	12.1
Cochran	4,724	26.6
Coke	3,108	11.4
Coleman	10,229	18.3
Collin	142,959	6.4
Collingsworth	4,577	26.3
Colorado	18,492	19.4
Comal	35,921	9.5
Comanche	12,328	16.2
Concho	2,873	21.5
Cooke	27,013	11.6
Coryell	43,030	14.3
Cottle	2,900	21.8
Crane	4,563	12.8
Crockett	4,548	11.8
Crosby	8,745	28.4
Culberson	3,311	18.2
Dallam	6,531	18.0

Percentage of Persons below Poverty Level, Counties, 1979 (continued)

County	Number of persons in survey*	Percentage below poverty level
Dallas	1,534,916	10.6
Dawson	16,082	21.4
Deaf Smith	21,000	19.3
Delta	4,712	19.7
Denton	136,073	7.7
DeWitt	18,454	23.3
Dickens	3,506	27.0
Dimmit	11,220	36.7
Donley	3,915	19.0
Duval	12,331	27.2
Eastland	18,460	16.8
Ector	114,388	11.2
Edwards	2,022	33.3
Ellis	58,480	12.6
El Paso	467,652	21.7
Erath	21,245	16.5
Falls	17,458	23.6
Fannin	23,594	16.0
Fayette	18,581	16.8
Fisher	5,758	16.6
Floyd	9,750	27.8
Foard	2,104	18.6
Fort Bend	127,116	8.4
Franklin	6,772	13.2
Freestone	14,423	17.3
Frio	13,639	32.3
Gaines	12,982	21.3
Galveston	193,271	10.6
Garza	5,275	18.4
Gillespie	13,189	14.4
Glasscock	1,304	23.0
Goliad	5,128	19.1
Gonzales	16,502	23.9
Gray	26,129	9.5
Grayson	87,462	9.7
Gregg	97,316	12.5
Grimes	13,422	25.4
Guadalupe	45,539	15.8
Hale	36,840	21.2
Hall	5,520	28.5
Hamilton	8,027	17.8
Hansford	6,204	10.7
Hardeman	6,269	17.9
Hardin	40,425	11.4
Harris	2,386,691	10.4
Harrison	50,903	17.7
Hartley	3,912	10.2
Haskell	7,592	20.9
Hays	35,425	22.2
Hemphill	5,235	7.5
Henderson	41,828	13.0
Hidalgo	281,298	35.2
Hill	24,392	16.1
Hockley	22,634	19.9
Hood	17,408	8.9

Percentage of Persons below Poverty Level, Counties, 1979 (continued)

County	Number of persons in survey*	Percentage below poverty level
Hopkins	24,841	14.5
Houston	18,815	25.0
Howard	32,107	15.4
Hudspeth	2,710	30.9
Hunt	53,096	16.0
Hutchinson	25,953	7.3
Irion	1,383	12.2
Jack	7,314	11.7
Jackson	13,212	15.4
Jasper	30,530	15.7
Jeff Davis	1,647	24.9
Jefferson	247,178	13.4
Jim Hogg	5,154	22.4
Jim Wells	36,341	20.9
Johnson	66,439	8.1
Jones	16,857	16.4
Karnes	13,352	23.7
Kaufman	37,202	14.6
Kendall	10,398	13.1
Kenedy	541	34.9
Kent	1,124	18.7
Kerr	28,040	12.3
Kimble	3,999	15.8
King	423	16.1
Kinney	2,279	35.3
Kleberg	31,138	22.0
Knox	5,214	22.9
Lamar	41,278	19.6
Lamb	18,515	22.6
Lampasas	11,834	16.7
LaSalle	5,514	40.5
Lavaca	18,650	16.2
Lee	10,559	17.6
Leon	9,472	24.4
Liberty	46,692	13.6
Limestone	18,428	23.1
Lipscomb	3,766	12.5
Live Oak	9,551	15.9
Llano	9,822	11.6
Loving	91	0.0
Lubbock	201,413	14.3
Lynn	8,562	25.8
McCulloch	8,529	20.8
McLennan	163,211	17.2
McMullen	786	9.3
Madison	8 20	21.8
Marion	10,257	27.1
Martin	4,614	16.0
Mason	3,601	20.5
Matagorda	37,590	12.5
Maverick	31,283	39.5
Medina	22,798	22.1
Menard	2,298	28.3
Midland	82,160	8.6
Milam	12,415	22.0

Percentage of Persons below Poverty Level, Counties, 1979 (continued)

County	Number of persons in survey*	Percentage below poverty level
Mills	4,303	19.7
Mitchell	8,897	21.4
Montague	16,952	13.0
Montgomery	127,739	7.7
Moore	16,466	10.1
Morris	14,409	14.7
Motley	1,948	28.7
Nacogdoches	42,436	19.3
Navarro	34,448	17.9
Newton	13,153	20.6
Nolan	17,120	15.4
Nueces	264,374	16.8
Ochiltree	9,518	8.0
Oldham	1,882	9.3
Orange	83,242	10.0
Palo Pinto	23,617	12.0
Panola	20,355	14.8
Parker	43,949	10.5
Parmer	10,928	22.0
Pecos	14,565	17.2
Polk	24,257	19.3
Potter	97,364	13.1
Presidio	5,165	40.7
Rains	4,831	16.6
Randall	72,942	5.4
Reagan	4,132	16.3
Real	2,469	34.2
Red River	15,818	26.0
Reeves	15,611	24.4
Refugio	9,223	18.1
Roberts	1,187	9.6
Robertson	14,450	26.4
Rockwall	14,411	8.1
Runnels	11,697	19.9
Rusk	40,721	14.0
Sabine	8,632	21.3
San Augustine	8,601	24.5
San Jacinto	11,389	23.2
San Patricio	57,451	18.2
San Saba	6,050	24.2
Schleicher	2,788	15.4
Scurry	17,833	12.0
Shackelford	3,852	12.2
Shelby	22,823	21.5
Sherman	3,140	9.2
Smith	126,051	13.4
Somervell	4,109	11.0
Starr	27,052	50.6
Stephens	9,843	14.4
Sterling	1,172	16.6
Stonewall	2,343	16.6
Sutton	5,089	17.3
Swisher	9,682	25.1
Tarrant	845,095	9.4
Taylor	103,539	12.0

Percentage of Persons below Poverty Level, Counties, 1979 (continued)

County	Number of persons in survey*	Percentage below poverty level
Terrell	1,595	18.2
Terry	14,433	23.1
Throckmorton	2,022	19.4
Titus	21,051	13.0
Tom Green	80,890	12.5
Travis	400,676	14.4
Trinity	9,277	20.4
Tyler	15,995	16.2
Upshur	28,387	13.8
Upton	4,603	18.6
Uvalde	22,004	28.4
Val Verde	34,934	30.0
Van Zandt	30,923	12.9
Victoria	67,979	13.1
Walker	30,080	20.8
Waller	16,729	16.2
Ward	13,772	13.6
Washington	20,483	16.4
Webb	98,136	33.1
Wharton	39,553	17.2
Wheeler	7,067	14.0
Wichita	113,620	12.3
Wilbarger	15,154	20.2
Willacy	17,411	34.8
Williamson	74,713	9.9
Wilson	16,586	17.7
Winkler	9,864	12.1
Wise	26,294	12.3
Wood	23,559	14.6
Yoakum	8,241	17.6
Young	18,709	11.5
Zapata	6,628	28.3
Zavala	11,663	38.6
Total Texas	13,884,654	14.7

*Data based on sample survey by the U.S. Department of Commerce. Poverty status is determined for all families—and, by implication, all family members. Poverty status is also determined for persons not in families, except for inmates of institutions, members of the Armed Forces living in barracks, college students living in dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years of age.

Source: 77.

Percentage of Texas Gross State Product and U.S. Gross National Product in Current Dollars by Sector, 1976 and 1981

Sector	1976		1981	
	Texas	United States	Texas	United States
Agriculture	2.6	3.0	1.8	2.9
Farm	2.3	2.7	1.5	2.6
Agricultural services	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Mining	10.4	2.5	18.9	4.3
Oil and gas	10.3	1.7	18.7	3.5
Other	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.8
Construction	5.8	4.5	5.4	4.3
Manufacturing	20.2	23.9	17.3	21.9
Nondurable	11.0	9.9	7.9	8.7
Durable	9.2	14.0	9.5	13.2
Transportation, communication, and public utilities	8.7	8.9	8.3	8.9
Transportation	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.7
Communication	2.3	2.6	2.1	2.6
Public utilities	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.6
Trade	17.8	17.0	16.3	16.1
Wholesale	8.2	7.3	7.8	7.2
Retail	9.6	9.6	8.5	8.9
Finance, insurance, and real estate	12.4	13.9	12.6	15.3
Services	10.4	12.1	10.3	13.2
Government	11.7	12.8	8.9	11.4
Federal	4.6	3.6	3.1	3.1
State and local	7.1	9.2	5.8	8.3
Total	100.0	98.5	100.0	98.4

Note: U.S. totals do not include unclassified establishments. Therefore, industry components do not add to 100.
Sources: 25, 27, 54.

Gross State Product, Regions, in Current Dollars, 1974 and 1979

Region	1974 (in millions of dollars)	1979 (in millions of dollars)	Percentage change 1974-1979
Panhandle	2,386	4,848	103.2
South Plains	2,005	3,628	81.0
North Texas	1,402	2,473	76.4
North Central Texas	21,474	41,682	94.1
North East Texas	1,104	1,928	74.6
East Texas	2,526	5,061	100.4
West Central Texas	1,562	3,114	99.4
Upper Rio Grande	2,230	3,822	71.4
Permian Basin	2,644	5,476	107.1
Concho Valley	653	1,259	89.9
Heart of Texas	1,190	2,116	77.8
Capital	2,728	5,579	104.5
Brazos Valley	532	1,126	111.7
Deep East Texas	949	1,754	84.8
South East Texas	2,722	4,653	70.9
Gulf Coast	22,907	49,983	118.2
Golden Crescent	806	1,551	92.4
Alamo	5,907	10,177	72.3
South Texas	362	797	120.2
Coastal Bend	2,505	4,926	96.7
Lower Rio Grande Valley	1,446	2,558	76.9
Texoma	685	1,287	87.9
Central Texas	1,251	1,998	59.7
Middle Rio Grande	370	709	91.6
Total Texas	82,356	162,505	97.3

Source: 26.

Texas Gross State Product and U.S. Gross National Product in Current Dollars by Sector, 1976 and 1981 (In millions of dollars)

Sector	1976		1981	
	Texas	United States	Texas	United States
Agriculture	2,749	51,219	4,227	85,584
Farm	2,422	45,905	3,519	75,790
Agricultural services	327	5,314	708	9,794
Mining	11,152	42,956	43,577	127,234
Oil and gas	10,989	29,335	43,107	103,553
Other	163	13,621	470	23,681
Construction	6,191	76,642	12,501	127,183
Manufacturing	21,593	410,435	39,902	643,983
Nondurable	11,800	170,426	18,093	255,615
Durable	9,793	240,009	21,809	388,368
Transportation, communication, and public utilities	9,313	152,568	19,189	261,904
Transportation	3,894	63,193	8,001	107,593
Communication	2,425	45,107	4,820	77,895
Public utilities	2,994	44,268	6,368	76,416
Trade	19,108	291,404	37,404	472,706
Wholesale	8,787	125,856	17,872	212,172
Retail	10,321	165,548	19,532	260,534
Finance, insurance, and real estate	13,241	238,571	29,098	448,231
Services	11,130	208,192	23,795	386,930
Government	12,580	220,449	20,361	336,664
Federal	4,938	62,378	7,094	92,313
State and local	7,642	158,071	13,267	244,351
Total	107,057	1,718,018	230,054	2,937,716

Note: U.S. totals include unclassified establishments. Therefore, industry components do not add up to U.S. totals; the discrepancy, however, is about 1 percent.
Sources: 25, 27, 54.

Average Annual Growth Rates in Real Texas Gross State Product and Real U.S. Gross National Product by Sector, Selected Periods

Sector	1959-1966		1966-1973		1973-1981	
	Texas	United States	Texas	United States	Texas	United States
Agriculture	−1.9	0.2	1.7	1.9	3.9	2.6
Farm	−2.4	0.1	1.5	1.9	3.3	2.5
Agricultural services	4.7	1.4	3.9	2.8	7.6	3.9
Mining	2.0	2.8	2.6	1.6	3.1	1.9
Oil and gas	2.0	2.2	2.6	1.9	3.0	2.0
Other	2.1	4.0	1.7	1.1	6.1	1.8
Construction	3.6	3.8	2.5	−0.2	5.0	−1.8
Manufacturing	6.7	5.8	5.8	3.0	6.1	1.3
Nondurable	6.5	4.8	5.3	3.6	4.4	1.2
Durable	7.0	6.6	6.2	2.7	7.8	1.3
Transportation, communication, and public utilities	4.8	5.3	6.1	5.0	6.6	3.2
Transportation	3.9	4.4	4.2	3.1	4.2	0.5
Communication	6.3	7.1	10.2	8.2	11.0	7.3
Public utilities	5.6	5.8	6.1	5.4	5.8	2.0
Trade	4.5	4.4	6.0	4.4	6.2	2.2
Wholesale	5.9	5.2	7.3	5.7	6.8	2.8
Retail	3.7	4.0	5.1	3.5	5.7	1.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate	5.2	4.3	5.8	3.9	6.8	4.1
Services	4.2	4.1	5.9	4.3	7.1	3.9
Government	3.8	4.0	2.1	2.1	2.9	1.6
Federal	3.1	2.9	−0.4	−0.9	−0.3	0.4
State and local	4.6	5.0	4.6	4.1	5.0	2.1
Total	4.3	4.5	4.8	3.3	5.7	2.3

Sources: 25, 27, 54.

Manufacturing

The standard industrial classification system defines manufacturing as the mechanical or chemical transformation of materials or substances into new products. Establishments engaged in assembling component parts of manufactured products are also considered manufacturing if the new product is neither a structure nor other fixed improvement. Manufacturing production is usually carried on for the wholesale market, for interplant transfer, or to order for the industrial user, rather than for direct sale to the domestic consumer.

In the standard industrial classification system a manufacturing plant is assigned to one group that indicates its primary activity; in the *Directory of Texas Manufacturers,* which is the source of the data used in the manufacturing section of the *Texas Fact Book,* an establishment is listed under each classification into which its products fall. The 14,578 plants listed in the 1983 edition of the *Directory* appear a total of 25,194 times because of the variety of products manufactured by some of the plants.

The *Directory* departs from the standard industrial classification system in omitting publishers that do not operate printing plants. Newspapers are listed only under SIC 2711, even though most newspaper firms, other than those publishing dailies, also do commercial printing.

In this section there are omissions in tables with data for firms with more than 500 production workers because some plants do not report the number of their production workers. Obviously, it is not possible to publish data that companies do not provide.

The two-digit SIC industries that had the largest number of Texas manufacturing plants with more than 500 production employees in 1983 were machinery (including selected electrical and electronic machinery), chemicals and allied products, and fabricated metal products (except machinery and transportation equipment). When manufacturing plants of all sizes are considered (regardless of the number of employees), the largest number of plants were in the following categories: fabricated metal products, machinery, printing and allied industries, and food and kindred products.

Nearly 80 percent of the total number of manufacturing plants in the state are located in metropolitan areas. The metropolitan areas with the largest number of manufacturing plants in 1983 were Dallas–Fort Worth (3,898), Houston (2,950), San Antonio (788), Austin (587), El Paso (345), and Longview–Marshall (291).

Historical and current trends show that the Texas manufacturing sector is healthy and growing, both absolutely and in comparison with the national economy. Manufacturing is becoming more important in the Texas economy and, within the manufacturing sector, durable goods are becoming a more important component.

Manufacturing Plants by Standard Industrial Classification Major Group, 1983

SIC major group number and name	Number of plants
13 Products recovered from natural gas	326
14 Mined sulfur	3
20 Food and kindred products	1,374
21 Tobacco products	1
22 Textile mill products	104
23 Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	773
24 Lumber and wood products, except furniture	897
25 Furniture and fixtures	680
26 Paper and allied products	373
27 Printing and allied industries	2,082
28 Chemicals and allied products	1,117
29 Petroleum refining and related industries	262
30 Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	864
31 Leather and leather products	170
32 Stone, shell, clay, glass, and concrete products	1,176
33 Primary metal industries	404
34 Fabricated metal products, except machinery and transportation equipment	2,716
35 Machinery, including selected electrical and electronic machinery	2,655
36 Electrical and electronic machinery, equipment, and supplies	817
37 Transportation equipment	636
38 Measuring, analyzing, and controlling instruments; photographic, medical, and optical goods; watches and clocks	557
39 Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	839
Total number of plants in *Directory*	14,600*
Total number of plants in *Directory* located in Texas	14,578*

*Many plants are involved in more than one industrial category.
Source: 21.

Manufacturing Plants with More than 500 Production Employees by Standard Industrial Classification Major Group, 1983

SIC major group number and name	Number of plants
13 Products recovered from natural gas	1
14 Mined sulfur	0
20 Food and kindred products	32
21 Tobacco products	0
22 Textile mill products	6
23 Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	32
24 Lumber and wood products, except furniture	7
25 Furniture and fixtures	6
26 Paper and allied products	9
27 Printing and allied industries	9
28 Chemicals and allied products	51
29 Petroleum refining and related industries	27
30 Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	12
31 Leather and leather products	2
32 Stone, shell, clay, glass, and concrete products	12
33 Primary metal industries	32
34 Fabricated metal products, except machinery and transportation equipment	44
35 Machinery, including selected electrical and electronic machinery	70
36 Electrical and electronic machinery, equipment, and supplies	36
37 Transportation equipment	33
38 Measuring, analyzing, and controlling instruments; photographic, medical, and optical goods; watches and clocks	14
39 Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	6
Total number of plants	302*

*Many plants are involved in more than one industrial category.
Source: 21.

Manufacturing Plants, Metropolitan Areas, 1983

Metropolitan area	Number of plants
Abilene	149
Amarillo	173
Austin	587
Beaumont-Port Arthur-Orange	269
Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito	143
Bryan-College Station	63
Corpus Christi	219
Dallas-Fort Worth	3,898
El Paso	345
Galveston-Texas City	100
Houston	2,950
Killeen-Temple	121
Laredo	56
Longview-Marshall	291
Lubbock	233
McAllen-Pharr-Edinburg	159
Midland	88
Odessa	189
San Angelo	102
San Antonio	788
Sherman-Denison	114
Texarkana	95
Tyler	138
Victoria	39
Waco	207
Wichita Falls	155
Total metropolitan	11,671
Total nonmetropolitan	2,929
Total Texas	14,600

Source: 21.

Manufacturing Plants with More than 500 Production Employees, Metropolitan Areas, 1983

Metropolitan area	Number of plants
Abilene	1
Amarillo	5
Austin	4
Beaumont-Port Arthur-Orange	18
Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito	8
Bryan-College Station	1
Corpus Christi	7
Dallas-Fort Worth	67
El Paso	18
Galveston-Texas City	3
Houston	78
Killeen-Temple	3
Laredo	1
Longview-Marshall	4
Lubbock	1
McAllen-Pharr-Edinburg	4
Midland	0
Odessa	1
San Angelo	1
San Antonio	15
Sherman-Denison	3
Texarkana	2
Tyler	5
Victoria	2
Waco	4
Wichita Falls	6
Total metropolitan	262
Total nonmetropolitan	40
Total Texas	302

Source: 21.

Manufacturing Plants, Regions, 1983

Region	Number of plants
Panhandle	397
South Plains	370
North Texas	260
North Central Texas	4,082
North East Texas	251
East Texas	734
West Central Texas	385
Upper Rio Grande	362
Permian Basin	447
Concho Valley	148
Heart of Texas	310
Capital	729
Brazos Valley	161
Deep East Texas	240
South East Texas	270
Gulf Coast	3,209
Golden Crescent	176
Alamo	929
South Texas	63
Coastal Bend	303
Lower Rio Grande Valley	314
Texoma	190
Central Texas	181
Middle Rio Grande	67
Total Texas	14,578

Source: 21.

Manufacturing Plants with More than 500 Production Employees, Regions, 1983

Region	Number of plants
Panhandle	9
South Plains	3
North Texas	6
North Central Texas	71
North East Texas	8
East Texas	11
West Central Texas	1
Upper Rio Grande	18
Permian Basin	3
Concho Valley	1
Heart of Texas	4
Capital	4
Brazos Valley	1
Deep East Texas	10
South East Texas	18
Gulf Coast	83
Golden Crescent	4
Alamo	15
South Texas	1
Coastal Bend	7
Lower Rio Grande Valley	12
Texoma	5
Central Texas	4
Middle Rio Grande	3
Total Texas	302

Source: 21.

Metropolitan area and name of company	Da
Abilene SMSA	
Abilene	
Gooch Packing Co., Inc.	
Amarillo SMSA	
Amarillo	
Asarco, Inc.	
Iowa Beef Processors, Inc.	
Mason & Hanger-Silas Mason Co., Inc	
Maywood, Inc.	
Owens Corning Fiberglas Corp.	
Austin SMSA	
Austin	
Glastron Boat Co.	
Motorola, Inc.	
Tracor, Inc.	
Round Rock	
Westinghouse	
Beaumont-Port Arthur-Orange SMSA	
Beaumont	
Bethlehem Steel Corp.	
Du Pont de Nemours, E. I., & Co., Inc.	
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., The	
Mobil Oil Corporation	
Nederland	
Union Oil Co. of California	

than 500 Production Employees, 1983

established	Code for employee size group*	SIC major group
1945	7	20
1975	7	28, 33
1973	8	20
1956	8	28, 34
1953	7	24
1978	7	22, 32
1956	7	37
1974	8	36
1955	8	32, 36, 38
1975	7	36
1916	8	34, 37
1954	7	28
1960	7	28, 29
1903	8	29
1924	7	28, 29

Orange
Du Pont de Nemours, E. I., & Co., Inc
Gulf Oil Chemicals Co.
Levingston Shipbuilding Co.
Port Arthur
ARCO Chemical Co.
Burton Shipyard, Inc.
Gulf Oil Co.-U.S.
Texaco, Inc.
Texas-Gulfport Shipbuilding
Port Neches
Goodrich, B. F., Co.
Neches Butane Products Co.
Texaco Chemical Company
Silsbee
Kirby Forest Industries, Inc.
Vidor
Georgetown Texas Steel Corp.
Brownsville–Harlingen–San Benito SMSA
Brownsville
Aquaslide 'N' Dive Corp.
CTS of Brownsville, Inc.
Eagle International Inc.
Levi Strauss & Co.
Marathon Le Tourneau Co.
Rich-SeaPak Corp.
Harlingen
Carter, William, Co., The
Santa Rosa
Rio Grande Valley Sugar Growers, Inc.

945	8	28
953	7	28
933	8	30, 33, 35, 37
953	7	28
946	7	37
901	8	28, 29
903	9	28, 29
932	7	37
943	7	28
942	7	29
948	7	28, 29
955	8	24
974	8	33
972	7	25, 39
968	7	36, 38
973	7	37
972	7	23
971	8	34, 35, 37
958	7	20
972	7	23
973	7	20

List of Manufacturing Plants with More than 500 Production Employees, 1983 (continued)

Metropolitan area and name of company	Date established	Code for employee size group*	SIC major group
Bryan–College Station SMSA			
Bryan			
Redman Building Products Inc.	1970	7	25, 32, 33, 34
Corpus Christi SMSA			
Bishop			
Celanese Chemical Co., Inc.	1945	7	28
Corpus Christi			
Koch Refining Co.	1952	7	28, 29
Levi Strauss & Co.	1971	7	23
Gregory			
Reynolds Metals Co.	1952	7	33
Reynolds Metals Co.	1953	7	28
Ingleside			
Baker Marine Corp	1972	7	35
Robstown			
Robstown Mfg. Co.	1968	7	23
Dallas–Fort Worth SMSA			
Addison			
Elfab Corp.	1965	7	36
Harris Corp.	1965	8	35
Arlington			
American Excelsior Co.	1959	7	22, 24, 30, 39
General Motors Corp.	1952	8	37
MBM International Inc.	1967	8	24
Oil States Industries	1946	7	30, 35

Bedford			
R-Tec	1966	7	36
Carrollton			
General Aluminum Corp.	1954	7	32, 34
Otis Engineering Corp.	1937	8	34, 35, 37
TRW Inc.	1968	8	35, 36, 38
Xerox Corp.	1974	7	35
Dallas			
Aviall	1946	8	37
Dallas Morning News, The	1885	8	27
Dallas Times Herald	1879	8	27
Drawing Board Inc., The	1952	8	27
Drawing Board Greeting Cards, Inc.	1981	7	27
Dresser Industries, Inc.	1951	7	35
GH Hensley Industries Inc.	1964	7	33, 35
Glitsch, Inc.	1913	7	34, 35
ITT Continental Baking Co., Inc.	1920	7	20
Lorch Co., The	1909	7	23
Mr. Fine, Inc.	1962	7	23
Nardis of Dallas, Inc.	1938	7	23
Proctor & Gamble Mfg. Co.	1921	7	20, 28
St. Regis Paper Co.	1925	7	26
Stockton Mfg. Co., Inc.	1946	7	23
Taylor Publishing Co.	1942	8	27
Texas Bitulithic Co.	1906	7	29
Thorsen Tool Co.	1948	7	34
Varel Mfg. Co.	1947	7	28, 35
Vought Corp.	1948	8	37
Denton			
Russell-Neman Mfg. Co., Inc.	1939	8	23
Victor Equipment Co.	1965	7	35, 38

List of Manufacturing Plants with More than 500 Production Employees, 1983 (continued)

Metropolitan area and name of company	Date established	Code for employee size group*	SIC major group
Ennis			
Ennis Business Forms, Inc.	1909	7	26, 27, 39
Fort Worth			
AMF Ben Hogan Co.	1953	7	39
Baird's Bakeries, Mrs.	1908	7	20
Brandt, A., Co., Inc.	1900	7	25
Champion Parts Rebuilders, Inc.	1969	7	35, 36, 37
FreightMaster	1961	7	37
Gearhart Industries, Inc.	1955	8	28, 35
General Dynamics Corp.	1942	9	36, 37
Harbison-Fischer Mfg. Co.	1933	7	35
Hobbs Trailers	1969	7	37
Hobbs Trailers	1926	7	37
K&S Industries	1953	7	35, 37
Lennox Industries, Inc.	1895	8	34, 35
Miller Brewing Co.	1967	8	20
Motorola Inc.	1975	7	36
Texas Steel Co.	1904	8	33, 34
Volkswagen of America, Inc.	1963	7	34, 35, 37
Williamson-Dickie Mfg. Co.	1922	7	23
Garland			
E-Systems, Inc.	1957	8	35, 36
Intercontinental Mfg. Co., Inc.	1949	7	34, 37
Morgan Building Corp.	1980	7	24, 34
Resistol Hats	1939	7	23

United States Steel Corp.	1950	7	35
Varo Semiconductor, Inc.	1968	8	36
Grand Prairie			
A R A Mfg. Co.	1949	8	35, 36, 37, 38
Vought Corp.	1967	7	37
Hurst			
Bell Helicopter Textron	1951	9	37
Irving			
Frito-Lay Inc.	1966	7	20
Mesquite			
Western Electric Co.	1969	8	36
Midlothian			
Chaparral Steel Co.	1973	7	33
North Richland Hills			
Graham Magnetics, Inc.	1981	7	35, 36
Richardson			
Electrospace Systems, Inc.	1970	7	35, 36, 37
Rockwell International Corp.	1951	9	36
Waxahachie			
Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp.	1963	7	32
El Paso SMSA			
Anthony			
Mountain Pass Canning Co.	1943	8	20
El Paso			
Acme Boot Co.	1976	7	31
Allen-Bradley Co.	1978	7	36
American Hospital Supply Corp.	1972	7	26
Asarco, Inc.	1887	7	28, 33
Atari Inc.	1979	7	36
Billy the Kid, Inc.	1937	7	23
Brittania Mfg. Co.	1977	7	23

List of Manufacturing Plants with More than 500 Production Employees, 1983 (continued)

Metropolitan area and name of company	Date established	Code for employee size group*	SIC major group
El Paso (continued)			
Dale Electronics, Inc.	1979	7	36
Farah Mfg. Co., Inc.	1922	8	23
Lama, Tony, Co., Inc.	1911	8	31
Levi Strauss & Co.	1947	7	23
Levi Strauss & Co.	1972	7	23
Levi Strauss & Co.	1973	7	23
Maher Mfg. Co.	1971	7	23
Phelps Dodge Refining Corp.	1930	7	28, 33
Tex Togs, Inc.	1946	7	23
Weaver, W. R., Co.	1934	7	34
Galveston-Texas City SMSA			
Texas City			
Amoco Oil Company	1934	8	28, 29
Monsanto Chemical Intermediates Co.	1942	8	28
Union Carbide Corp.	1941	8	28, 29
Houston SMSA			
Alvin			
Amoco Chemicals Corp.	1970	7	28, 29
Litton Resources Systems Inc.	1980	7	38
Monsanto Chemical Intermediates Co.	1962	7	28
Baytown			
Exxon Chemical Americas	1920	7	28, 29
Exxon Company, U.S.A.	1920	8	29

Gulf Oil Chemicals Co.	1963	7	28, 29
United States Steel Corp.	1968	8	33
Channelview			
ARCO Chemical Co.	1957	7	28, 29
Conroe			
Skytop Brewster Co., The	1978	8	28, 35
Deer Park			
Diamond Shamrock Corp.	1948	7	28
Lubrizol Corp., The	1951	7	28
Rohm and Haas Texas, Inc.	1948	7	28
Shell Oil Co.	1929	8	29
Shell Oil Co.	1941	8	28, 29
Freeport			
Badische Corporation	1959	7	28
Dow Chemical U.S.A.	1940	9	28, 29, 33
Dow Chemical U.S.A.	1967	7	28, 29
Intermedics Inc.	1973	7	36
Houston			
American Rice, Inc.	1969	7	20
AMF Tuboscope, Inc.	1939	8	34, 38
ARCO Petroleum Products	1918	8	29
Armco, Inc.	1941	8	33
Boehringer Mannheim Diagnostics Inc.	1958	7	28, 32, 36, 38
Bowen Tools, Inc.	1935	7	35
Brown & Root Inc.	1947	8	33, 34, 35
Camco, Inc.	1961	7	35, 38
Cameron Iron Works, Inc.	1921	9	33, 34, 35, 37, 38
Celanese Chemical Co., Inc.	1967	7	28
Continental Emsco Co.	1923	7	34, 35
Drilco	1953	8	34, 35
FMC Corp.	1934	7	34, 35

List of Manufacturing Plants with More than 500 Production Employees, 1983 (continued)

Metropolitan area and name of company	Date established	Code for employee size group*	SIC major group
Houston (continued)			
Ford Aerospace & Communications Corp.	1965	8	35
General Foods Corp.	1905	8	20
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., The	1944	7	28
Gray Tool Co.	1923	7	34, 35
Gulf Printing Co.	1918	7	27
Houston Chronicle Publishing Co.	1901	8	27
Houston Post Company, The	1885	7	27
Hudson Products Corp.	1940	7	35
Hughes Tool Co.	1909	8	35
Hydril Company	1934	7	34, 35
Hydril Company	1979	8	35
Igloo Corp.	1947	7	30, 34
Kirby Building Systems, Inc.	1959	7	34
Mark Products Inc.	1965	7	33, 36
Nabisco Brands, Inc.	1898	7	20
NL Atlas Bradford	1950	7	34, 35
Oncor Corporation	1978	7	34, 35
Parker Bros. & Co., Inc.	1928	8	29, 32
Porta-Kamp Mfg. Co., Inc.	1978	7	24
Proler International Corp.	1935	7	33
Reed Rock Bit Co.	1919	8	35
Richmond Tank Car Co.	1948	8	34, 35, 37
Smith Industries, Inc.	1930	7	34, 35
Southwest Fabricating & Welding Co., Inc.	1943	7	33, 34

Stewart & Stevenson Services, Inc.	1938	7	35, 36
Tenneco Oil Co.	1942	7	28, 29
Texas Electric Steel Casting Co.	1927	7	33
Texas Pipe Bending Co.	1932	7	34
Toshiba International Corp.	1973	7	35, 36
TRW Mission	1925	8	34, 35
Wyatt Industries Inc.	1929	7	34, 35
Katy			
Western Electric Co., Inc.	1912	7	36
La Porte			
Du Pont de Nemours, E. I., & Co., Inc.	1946	7	28
Liberty			
National Pipe and Tube Co.	1975	7	33
Missouri City			
ACF Industries, Inc.	1956	8	34
Old Ocean			
Phillips Petroleum Co.	1947	7	29
Pasadena			
Champion Papers	1937	8	26, 28
Ethyl Corp.	1952	8	28
Phillips Chemical Co.	1949	7	28
Richmond			
ACF Industries, Inc.	1958	7	33
Sheldon			
St. Regis Paper Co.	1967	7	26
Sugar Land			
Baylor Company	1954	7	35, 36
Imperial Sugar Co.	1843	7	20
Johnston-Macco Schlumberger	1957	7	35
Reed Tubular Products Co.	1979	7	35
Vector Cable Co.	1945	7	33, 36

List of Manufacturing Plants with More than 500 Production Employees, 1983 (continued)

Metropolitan area and name of company	Date established	Code for employee size group*	SIC major group
Webster			
Grumman Houston Corp.	1973	7	34, 35, 36, 37
Killeen-Temple SMSA			
Temple			
American Desk Mfg. Co.	1921	7	25
Mobil Chemical Co.	1970	7	26, 30
Wilson, Ralph, Plastics Co.	1956	8	30
Laredo SMSA			
Laredo			
Meridian Industries, Inc.	1973	7	36
Longview-Marshall SMSA			
Longview			
Marathon LeTourneau Co.	1945	8	35
Stemco, Inc.	1959	7	32, 37
Texas Eastman Co.	1952	8	28
Waskom			
Fabsteel Company, The	1953	7	34
Lubbock SMSA			
Lubbock			
Eagle-Picher Industries Inc.	1944	7	35
Johnson Mfg. Co.	1944	7	35
McAllen-Pharr-Edinburg SMSA			
Edinburg			
Edinburg Mfg. Co.	1968	7	23

McAllen			
Levi Strauss & Co.	1980	7	23
Reynolds Mfg. Co.	1953	7	35
Weslaco			
Haggar Slacks	1976	7	23
Odessa			
Oil Industries Mfg. & Engineering	1957	7	35
San Angelo SMSA			
San Angelo			
Ethicon, Inc.	1964	8	38
San Antonio SMSA			
New Braunfels			
West Point-Pepperell, Inc.	1923	8	22
San Antonio			
Alamo Iron Works	1878	7	33, 34, 35
Chromalloy-American Corp.	1967	8	33, 34, 37
Datapoint Corporation	1968	8	35, 36
Fairchild Swearingen Corp.	1959	7	37
Finesilver Mfg. Co., Inc.	1897	7	23
Howard Dee Co., The	1964	7	37
L & H Packing Co.	1964	7	20
Levi Strauss & Co.	1977	8	23
Miller Curtain Co., Inc.	1946	7	23
Pearl Brewing Co.	1886	7	20, 34
Roegelein Company, The	1905	7	20
Santone Industries, Inc.	1923	7	23
Seguin			
Holly Farms, Inc.	n.a.	7	20
Motorola Inc.	1972	8	36

List of Manufacturing Plants with More than 500 Production Employees, 1983 (continued)

Metropolitan area and name of company	Date established	Code for employee size group*	SIC major group
Sherman–Denison SMSA			
Sherman			
Burlington Domestics	1891	7	22
Johnson & Johnson Products Inc.	1951	7	23, 26, 38
Mayer, Oscar & Co.	1975	7	20
Texarkana SMSA			
Texarkana			
Cooper Tire & Rubber Co.	1964	8	30
Day & Zimmermann, Inc.	1941	8	34
Tyler SMSA			
Tyler			
Carrier Air Conditioning Co.	1946	7	35
General Electric Co.	1956	8	35
Imperial American Co.	1962	7	25, 39
Kelly-Springfield Tire Co., The	1962	8	30
Tyler Pipe Industries, Inc.	1935	8	30, 33
Victoria SMSA			
Victoria			
Du Pont de Nemours, E. I., & Co., Inc.	1952	8	28
Skytop Brewster Co., The	1956	7	35
Waco SMSA			
Waco			
General Tire & Rubber Co.	1945	8	30
M&M/MARS	1974	7	20
Marathon Battery Co.	1971	7	36
Owens-Illinois, Inc.	1943	8	32

Wichita Falls SMSA			22, 32
Wichita Falls	1977	7	35
Certainteed Corporation	1923	7	37
Continental Emsco Co.	1979	7	23
Howmet Turbin Components Corp.	1946	7	32
Levi Strauss & Co.	1973	8	36
PPG Industries, Inc.	1967	7	
Sprague Electric Co.			

List of Manufacturing Plants with More than 500 Production Employees, 1983 (continued)

Nonmetropolitan area and name of company	Date established	Code for employee size group*	SIC major group
Big Spring			
Cosden Oil & Chemical Company	1929	7	28, 29
O I L	1980	7	35
Cactus			
Swift & Co.	1975	7	20
Center			
Herider Farms, Inc.	1967	7	20
Holly Farms, Inc.	1952	7	20
Corsicana			
Collin Street Bakery, Inc.	1896	7	20
Crystal City			
Del Monte Corporation	1946	7	20
Del Rio			
Texas Apparel Co.	1953	7	23
Eagle Pass			
Texas Apparel Co.	1963	7	23
Evadale			
Temple-Eastex Incorporated	1953	8	26
Friona			
MBPXL Corporation	1968	8	20
Gainesville			
National Supply Co.	1954	8	35
Weber Aircraft	1967	7	25, 35, 37

Greenville			
E-Systems, Inc.	1951	8	35, 36, 37, 38
Henson-Kickernick, Inc.	1922	8	23
Huntsville			
Hughes Tool Co.	1981	8	35
Jacksonville			
Nichols-Kusan, Inc.	1954	7	30, 33, 34, 36, 39
Littlefield			
American Cotton Growers	1976	7	22
Lone Star			
Lone Star Steel Co.	1947	9	33
Lufkin			
Lufkin Industries, Inc.	1902	8	33, 35
St. Regis Paper Co.	1940	8	26
Texas Foundries, Inc.	1939	8	33, 35
Mineral Wells			
Perry Equipment Corp.	1936	7	34, 35, 38
Nacogdoches			
Herider Farms-Processing, Inc.	1965	7	20
NIBCO, Inc.	1942	7	34
Texas Farm Products Co.	1930	7	20, 28
Pampa			
Ingersoll-Rand Oilfield Products Co.	1930	7	33, 35
Paris			
Babcock & Wilcox Co.	1952	7	34
Campbell Soup (Texas) Inc.	1964	8	20
Merico, Inc.	1974	7	20
Phillips			
Phillips Petroleum Co.	1927	8	13, 28, 29
Pineland			
Temple-Eastex Incorporated	1907	7	24

Mining

Accounting for overall mineral production in the state has become increasingly difficult in recent years because data are no longer collected by a single source. In 1978 the U.S. Bureau of Mines, which previously had published data on all types of mineral production, began to publish data on nonfuel minerals only. The Department of Energy now publishes production data for the following mineral fuels: crude petroleum, natural gas, natural gas liquids, and coal. The data in this section represent an effort to combine figures from different sources in order to estimate both the quantity and value of total mineral production in the state. Detailed data in the following section of the book are presented for oil and gas.

In 1981 crude petroleum and natural gas together contributed more than 95 percent of the total value of mineral production in the state. Both the quantity and value of coal produced in the state have risen appreciably in recent years. Major nonfuel minerals that have risen in economic importance in the state in recent years include portland cement, stone, and sand and gravel.

Lignite Production, 1952–1981

Year	Total production* (thousand short tons)
1952	0
1953	0
1954	1,300
1955	1,500
1956	1,900
1957	2,100
1958	1,800
1959	2,200
1960	2,100
1961	2,100
1962	2,100
1963	2,200
1964	2,300
1965	2,400
1966	2,300
1967	2,200
1968	2,300
1969	2,200
1970	2,100
1971	2,000
1972	4,045
1973	6,944
1974	7,684
1975	11,002
1976	14,063
1977	15,865
1978	20,020
1979	26,634
1980	29,354
1981	32,892

*Rough estimates.
Source: 11.

Oil and Gas

In 1981, there were sixty-five petroleum refineries in Texas with a total crude oil capacity of 5.1 million barrels a day and a total gasoline capacity probably in excess of 2 million barrels a day. Both the number of refineries as well as total capacity are up somewhat from the 1973–1974 energy crisis levels. Both crude oil and natural gas production have declined since 1972. The estimated average price for each barrel of crude oil in 1980 was $21.59, up considerably from $3.28 in 1970 and $2.58 in 1952. The average price of natural gas for one million cubic feet (MCF) rose to $1.57 in 1980, up from $0.14 in 1970 and $0.06 in 1952.

Texas imports of crude oil from foreign sources increased each year between 1970 and 1979 but fell in 1980 while Texas imports of crude oil from interstate sources rose between 1976 and 1978 but fell the following two years. Exports of crude oil produced in Texas have declined each year since 1976. The last year in which the Texas net export figure (total exports minus total imports) was positive was 1974.

As of December 31, 1980, estimates of total proved petroleum reserves in Texas stood at 109.3 quadrillion British thermal units (Btus). Of this amount, about 47 percent consisted of natural gas, about 44 percent crude oil, and about 9 percent natural gas liquids.

While large amounts of oil resources are known to exist in Texas, increased production in many cases would require costs higher than existing oil prices. Despite stepped-up drilling activity during the past few years, most experts contend that Texas oil production will continue to fall, at least in the near future. The same is true for natural gas production, although there are a higher volume of identified reserves of natural gas, higher estimates of undiscovered natural gas than oil, and a higher gas-finding rate than oil-finding rate.

Number and Capacity of Petroleum Refineries,* 1953–1981

Year	Total number of petroleum refineries	Capacity as of January 1 (barrels each calendar day)	
		Crude oil throughput capacity	Gasoline output capacity
1953	62	2,142,537	619,234
1954	61	2,151,037	657,169
1955	57	2,273,450	741,763
1956	54	2,345,800	774,407
1957	56	2,508,400	853,714
1958	56	2,573,900	896,580
1959	58	2,650,442	975,195
1960	59	2,631,820	1,032,935
1961	60	2,657,890	1,007,006
1962	62	2,724,100	994,856
1963	60	2,735,250	1,012,574
1964	59	2,826,550	1,042,355
1965	56	2,820,015	1,037,245
1966	55	2,790,102	1,049,125
1967	53	2,800,732	1,274,665
1968	53	3,096,464	1,357,265
1969	51	3,143,179	1,475,745
1970	51	3,282,542	1,552,745
1971	51	3,556,278	1,646,685
1972	50	3,555,358	1,761,205
1973	46	3,569,858	1,850,395
1974	48	3,807,746	1,850,595
1975	49	3,995,050	1,854,316
1976	51	4,005,550	1,881,166
1977	50	4,296,387	1,913,528
1978	56	4,695,370	2,076,061
1979	59	4,811,050	2,070,105
1980	61	4,924,855	n.a.
1981	65	5,067,748	n.a.

n.a.: Not available.
*Includes operating and shutdown refineries and capacity.
Source: 11.

Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Production, 1952–1981

Year	Total production of crude oil* (thousand barrels)	Marketed production of natural gas (million cubic feet)	Total production of natural gas liquids** (thousand barrels)
1952	1,022,139	4,147,805	120,154
1953	1,019,164	4,383,158	131,625
1954	974,275	4,551,232	136,097
1955	1,053,297	4,730,798	153,291
1956	1,107,808	4,999,889	159,420
1957	1,073,867	5,156,215	161,334
1958	940,166	5,178,073	158,527
1959	971,978	5,718,993	170,084
1960	927,479	5,892,704	175,168
1961	939,191	5,963,605	187,610
1962	943,328	6,080,210	195,662
1963	977,835	6,205,034	206,839
1964	989,525	6,525,649	215,088
1965	1,000,749	6,636,555	229,049
1966	1,057,706	6,953,790	244,051
1967	1,119,962	7,188,900	273,358
1968	1,133,380	7,495,414	286,237
1969	1,151,775	7,853,199	291,227
1970	1,249,697	8,357,716	301,688
1971	1,222,926	8,550,705	306,721
1972	1,301,685	8,657,840	319,061
1973	1,294,671	8,513,850	314,429
1974	1,262,126	8,170,798	302,072
1975	1,221,929	7,485,764	291,470
1976	1,189,523	7,191,859	287,092
1977	1,137,880	7,051,027	283,772
1978	1,074,050	6,548,184	265,796
1979	1,018,094	7,174,623	251,955
1980	977,436	7,115,889	253,459
1981***	945,132	6,869,662	n.a.

n.a.: Not available.
*Includes lease condensate.
**Includes liquified petroleum gases and ethane, natural gasoline and isopentane, plant condensate, and finished gasoline and naphtha.
***Estimates.
Source: 11.

Average Wellhead Value of Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids, 1952–1980

Year	Crude oil (dollars for each barrel)	Natural gas (cents for each mcf)	Natural gas liquids* (dollars for each barrel)
1952	2.58	6.2	2.31
1953	2.73	7.6	2.35
1954	2.84	8.5	2.18
1955	2.84	8.0	2.07
1956	2.83	8.7	2.27
1957	3.11	9.7	2.16
1958	3.06	10.0	2.25
1959	2.98	10.8	2.30
1960	2.96	11.3	2.33
1961	2.97	12.3	2.13
1962	2.99	12.3	2.16
1963	2.97	12.5	1.88
1964	2.96	12.4	1.86
1965	2.96	12.9	2.02
1966	2.97	13.0	2.17
1967	3.01	13.2	2.19
1968	3.04	13.5	1.91
1969	3.21	13.7	1.81
1970	3.28	14.4	2.05
1971	3.48	16.1	2.22
1972	3.48	16.4	2.26
1973	3.98	20.4	2.98
1974	6.95	31.1	5.41
1975	7.64	51.9	4.96
1976	8.59	71.8	6.22
1977	8.78	90.3	6.85
1978	9.29	99.5	7.68
1979	12.62	123.4	n.a.
1980[r]	21.59	156.5	n.a.

n.a.: Not available.
*Includes liquid petroleum gases and ethane, natural gasoline and isopentane, plant condensate, and finished gasoline and naphtha.
rRevised.
Source: 11.

List of Manufacturing Plants with More than 500 Production Employees, 1983 (continued)

Nonmetropolitan area and name of company	Date established	Code for employee size group*	SIC major group
Pittsburg			
Pilgrim Industries, Inc.	1946	8	20
Plainview			
MBPXL Corporation	1970	7	20
Point Comfort			
Aluminum Co. of America	1950	8	28, 33
Sandow			
Aluminum Co. of America	1952	8	33
Seadrift			
Union Carbide Corp.	1954	8	28, 29
Sulphur Springs			
Lee, H. D., Co., Inc.	1960	7	23
Rockwell International Corp.	1953	7	34
Weimer			
Utex Industries Inc.	1940	7	30, 32

n.a. Not available.
*Production employee size groups: code 7: 500–999; code 8: 1,000–4,999; code 9: 5,000 and more.
Source: 21.

Manufacturing Statistics by Standard Industrial Classification Major Group, 1972 and 1977

SIC major group number and name	Number of establishments		Value added by manufacture (in millions)		Value of shipments (in millions)	
	1972	1977	1972	1977	1972	1977
20 Food and kindred products	1,493	1,507	$ 1,716.6	$ 3,040.7	$ 5,573.1	$11,494.7
21 Tobacco products	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
22 Textile mill products	75	113	49.2	140.0	121.6	304.5
23 Apparel and other textile products	706	925	551.9	985.7	1,182.3	1,959.4
24 Lumber and wood products	1,208	1,258	369.4	706.3	953.9	1,761.8
25 Furniture and fixtures	431	512	199.0	305.5	383.8	610.7
26 Paper and allied products	197	253	342.0	663.0	742.2	1,580.9
27 Printing and publishing	2,106	2,735	659.5	1,159.9	977.6	1,819.4
28 Chemicals and allied products	740	843	3,189.8	7,310.0	6,026.8	17,347.0
29 Petroleum and coal products	155	180	1,338.2	4,184.0	7,402.1	27,178.9
30 Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	379	582	349.1	736.1	642.0	1,494.5
31 Leather and leather products	125	144	(D)	95.4	(D)	189.6
32 Stone, clay, and glass products	882	1,080	610.9	1,157.4	1,113.0	2,359.7
33 Primary metal industries	250	324	784.9	1,715.4	1,793.7	4,405.0
34 Fabricated metal products	1,443	1,933	1,089.6	2,234.9	2,282.5	4,666.6
35 Machinery, except electrical	1,969	2,794	1,449.9	3,862.1	2,458.3	6,831.5
36 Electric and electronic equipment	481	674	938.9	2,061.0	1,548.3	3,452.6
37 Transportation equipment	549	635	1,260.6	2,023.6	2,831.6	4,105.2
38 Instruments and related products	242	352	177.0	435.7	276.4	699.2
39 Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	582	733	146.2	(D)	229.3	(D)
Total all industries	14,431*	18,107*	$15,272.3	$33,080.9	$36,628.9	$92,735.7

n.a. Not available.
(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing operations of individual companies.
*Includes data for central administrative offices and auxiliaries.
Note: These data are the most recent currently available.
Source: 66.

Mineral Product

Mineral	Unit of measurement	1980 Quantity	1980 Val (in thou
Cement			
Masonry	thousand short tons	255	$
Portland	thousand short tons	9,728	54
Clays	thousand short tons	3,966*	
Coal	thousand short tons	29,354	23
Gem stones		n.a.	
Gypsum	thousand short tons	1,574	
Helium (high purity)	million cubic feet	100	
Lime	thousand short tons	1,513	
Natural gas	million cubic feet	7,169,177	11,21
Petroleum (crude)	thousand 42-gallon barrels	975,239	21,39
Salt	thousand short tons	11,018	
Sand and gravel	thousand short tons	47,000	17
Stone	thousand short tons	74,718	20
Sulfur (Frasch)	thousand metric tons	4,081	
Talc and soapstone	short tons	336	

n, 1980–1982

e ands)	1981 Quantity	1981 Value (in thousands)	1982[p] Quantity	1982[p] Value (in thousands)
,400	229	$ 15,699	215	$ 15,000
,800	10,262	567,391	9,700	546,100
,467*	4,172*	29,135*	4,538*	33,744*
,887[r]	32,892	337,143	31,262	320,436[e]
165	n.a.	200	n.a.	250
,616	1,783	14,900	1,737	15,241
,500	238	6,188	450	13,500
,557	1,393	67,158	1,100	55,684
,762[r]	6,869,662	11,678,425[e]	n.a.	n.a.
,744[r]	945,132	32,625,957	n.a.	n.a.
,317	8,397	84,240	8,221	84,232
,000	45,442	178,492	44,000	158,000
,735	72,496	224,629	70,850	221,822
w	13,674	w	2,528	w
,185	282	4,127	185	3,060

Minerals, value of which cannot be disclosed**	–	
Total Texas	–	$34,

Note: Data for natural gas liquids are no longer available.
p: Preliminary. r: Revised. e: Estimated. n.a.: Not available. w:
and included in "Minerals, value of which cannot be disclosed."
*Excludes fuller's earth and kaolin; values of these two are included
**Asphalt (natural), fluorspar, helium (crude), iron ore, magnesium
symbol w.
Sources: 11, 114.

Minerals Industries St

Industry group	Number of establishments 1972	1977
Metal mining	39	49
Bituminous coal, lignite mining	9	32
Oil and gas extraction	4,492	5,875
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	314	312
Total minerals industries	4,854	6,268

Note: These data are the most recent currently available because the c
Source: 67.

3,316	–	551,637	–	379,016
7,451	–	$46,385,821	–	n.a.

thheld to avoid disclosing confidential data of an individual company

h "Minerals, value of which cannot be disclosed."
loride, magnesium compounds, sodium sulfate, and values indicated by

tistics, 1972 and 1977

Value added in mining (in millions)		Value of shipments and receipts (in millions)	
1972	1977	1972	1977
$ 15.1	$ 30.2	$ 31.4	$ 48.8
6.3	64.7	8.8	84.9
6,527.9	19,268.1	8,666.3	26,737.7
161.7	310.7	205.4	492.9
$6,711.0	$19,673.9	$8,911.9	$27,364.4

sus is taken every five years.

Crude Oil Imports and Exports,* 1952–1980
(Thousand barrels)

Year	Imports			Exports	
	From interstate sources	From foreign sources	Total	Crude oil produced in Texas	Net exports**
1952	111,025	3,464	114,489	450,294	335,805
1953	127,156	1,866	129,022	455,879	326,857
1954	112,516	3,186	115,702	410,756	295,054
1955	118,372	9,615	127,987	415,368	287,381
1956	126,530	10,706	137,236	434,885	297,649
1957	130,067	7,050	137,117	406,675	269,558
1958	146,952	14,541	161,493	384,176	222,683
1959	163,771	8,611	172,382	387,145	214,763
1960	185,285	1,037	186,322	338,879	152,557
1961	190,221	641	190,862	341,708	150,846
1962	211,463	121	211,584	320,154	108,570
1963	221,649	277	221,926	343,686	121,760
1964	215,178	19	215,197	335,900	120,703
1965	229,036	0	229,036	347,317	118,281
1966	253,425	0	253,425	384,523	131,098
1967	251,465	0	251,465	407,292	155,827
1968	264,682	0	264,682	405,935	141,253
1969	251,444	0	251,444	391,718	140,274
1970	246,687	0	246,687	456,718	210,031
1971	250,103	17,707	267,810	444,124	176,314
1972	228,246	23,552	251,798	435,199	183,401
1973	181,943	128,872	310,815	428,146	117,331
1974	158,596	227,065	385,661	437,541	51,880
1975	138,001	308,619	446,620	431,517	− 15,103
1976	123,976	456,114	580,090	455,937	−124,153
1977	125,961	594,507	720,468	424,265	−296,203
1978	138,137	651,537	789,674	397,967	−391,707
1979	136,901	670,360	807,261	385,072	−422,189
1980	134,058	524,033	658,091	333,806	−324,285

*Reported as "Refinery Receipts" by U.S. Bureau of Mines.
**Net exports is total exports minus total imports.
Source: 11.

Natural Gas Imports and Exports, 1952–1980
(Million cubic feet)

Year	Imports	Exports	Net exports*
1952	66,326	1,997,633	1,931,307
1953	104,347	2,242,504	2,138,157
1954	110,183	2,419,693	2,309,510
1955	103,934	2,564,598	2,460,664
1956	117,333	2,752,071	2,634,738
1957	137,923	2,743,410	2,605,487
1958	146,244	2,700,103	2,553,859
1959	161,239	2,964,864	2,803,625
1960	102,740	2,952,291	2,849,551
1961	77,900	2,969,731	2,891,831
1962	79,661	2,909,624	2,829,963
1963	102,501	2,948,716	2,846,215
1964	96,634	3,180,381	3,083,747
1965	80,162	3,178,820	3,098,658
1966	228,644	3,395,393	3,166,749
1967	323,801	3,528,253	3,204,452
1968	435,771	3,759,024	3,323,253
1969	485,293	3,993,263	3,507,970
1970	554,406	4,299,426	3,745,020
1971	566,763	4,217,195	3,650,432
1972	558,825	4,300,891	3,742,066
1973	551,332	3,941,863	3,390,531
1974	536,614	3,766,251	3,229,637
1975	544,730	3,622,568	3,077,838
1976	634,907	3,397,017	2,762,110
1977	814,688	3,250,084	2,435,396
1978	673,642	2,528,006	1,854,364
1979	815,548	3,587,608	2,772,060
1980	880,500	3,658,707	2,778,207

*Net exports is total exports minus total imports.
Source: 11.

Estimates of Proved Petroleum Reserves, as of December 31, 1952–1980 (Quadrillion Btu)

Year	Petroleum liquids			Natural gas	Total petroleum reserves
	Crude oil	Natural gas	Total		
1952	86.5	12.5	99.0	108.5	207.6
1953	87.0	13.1	100.1	109.3	209.4
1954	86.9	11.7	98.6	107.9	206.5
1955	86.6	12.2	98.8	111.1	210.0
1956	85.7	13.6	99.3	115.7	215.0
1957	84.4	13.1	97.5	116.1	213.6
1958	83.1	13.6	96.7	118.1	214.8
1959	86.2	13.8	99.9	123.7	223.6
1960	85.6	14.4	100.0	122.6	222.7
1961	86.1	15.1	101.2	123.0	224.2
1962	85.0	15.4	100.3	122.7	223.0
1963	84.5	16.2	100.7	121.6	222.3
1964	82.9	15.9	98.8	122.7	221.5
1965	83.0	16.3	99.2	124.5	223.7
1966	81.6	16.5	98.1	127.6	225.7
1967	84.1	16.5	100.5	129.4	230.0
1968	80.1	16.1	96.2	122.8	219.0
1969	75.8	14.6	90.4	116.0	206.4
1970	76.5	13.4	89.9	109.8	199.6
1971	75.5	12.4	88.0	104.7	192.7
1972	70.4	11.6	82.0	98.1	180.1
1973	68.2	11.4	79.5	87.7	167.2
1974	63.8	11.2	75.0	81.1	156.1
1975	58.5	10.7	69.1	73.3	142.4
1976	53.5	10.1	63.6	66.7	130.4
1977	49.1	9.6	58.7	64.1	122.8
1978	44.6	9.1	53.7	56.3	110.0
1979	44.3	8.6	52.9	53.3	106.2
1980	47.6	9.8	57.4	51.9	109.3

Source: 11.

Population

The Texas population grew faster than the U.S. population between 1950 and 1981 and during each of the decades since 1950. The Texas population is also slightly younger than the U.S. population. While Texas is the third most populous state, its population growth rate between 1970 and 1981 was only the ninth highest among the fifty states.

Between 1970 and 1980, Houston added over 900,000 new people to lead the state's metropolitan areas in population growth. At the other extreme, the Wichita Falls metropolitan area added only 2,000 people between 1970 and 1980. In 1980, population density in the state's planning regions ranged from 263 people a square mile in the Gulf Coast region to eight people a square mile in the Concho Valley region.

According to the 1980 census, 12.0 percent of the Texas population was black and 21.0 percent was Hispanic. Blacks were most heavily concentrated in the South East Texas, East Texas, and Deep East Texas regions and least heavily concentrated in the South Texas, Lower Rio Grande Valley, and Middle Rio Grande regions. The latter three regions had the highest concentrations of Hispanics; the lowest Hispanic concentrations were found in the North East Texas, Texoma, and East Texas regions. The most densely populated county in the state is Dallas County with 1,812 people a square mile. The least densely populated county in the state is Loving County with 0.14 people a square mile.

As of 1980, there were fifty-two Texas cities with populations over 25,000. Between 1970 and 1980, the most rapidly growing of these cities were Plano, Carrollton, and College Station. Only three of the fifty-two cities lost population between 1970 and 1980. These cities are Fort Worth, Wichita Falls, and Kingsville.

Data are also provided in this section on the education level of the population age 25 and over (by metropolitan area, region, and county) and on the age profile of the population (by metropolitan area and region).

Populations and Trends, Texas and United States, Selected Years

	Population (in thousands)			
	1950	1960	1970	1981
Texas	7,711	9,580	11,199	14,766
United States	151,326	179,323	203,302	229,307
	Percentage change in population			
	1950-1960	1960-1970	1970-1981	1950-1981
Texas	24.2	16.9	31.9	91.5
United States	18.5	13.4	12.8	51.5
	Ratio of Texas growth to United States growth			
	1950-1960	1960-1970	1970-1981	1950-1981
Texas rate/ U.S. rate	1.3	1.3	2.5	1.8

Sources: 82, 103.

Age Profile, Texas and United States, 1981

	Percentage of total population	
Age group	Texas	U.S.
0–5	10.0	8.8
6–11	9.4	8.6
12–17	9.8	9.7
18–24	13.8	13.1
25–34	17.6	16.9
35–44	12.0	12.0
45–54	9.3	9.7
55–64	8.2	9.6
65 and over	9.9	11.6

Source: 35.

Populations and Trends, States, 1970 and 1981

Rank	Area	1970 (thousands)	1981 (thousands)	Percentage change 1970-1981
1	California	19,971	24,196	21.2
2	New York	18,241	17,602	− 3.5
3	TEXAS	11,199	14,766	31.9
4	Pennsylvania	11,801	11,871	0.6
5	Illinois	11,110	11,462	3.2
6	Ohio	10,657	10,781	1.2
7	Florida	6,791	10,183	50.0
8	Michigan	8,882	9,204	3.6
9	New Jersey	7,171	7,404	3.3
10	North Carolina	5,084	5,953	17.1
11	Massachusetts	5,689	5,773	1.5
12	Georgia	4,588	5,574	21.5
13	Indiana	5,195	5,468	5.3
14	Virginia	4,651	5,430	16.8
15	Missouri	4,678	4,941	5.6
16	Wisconsin	4,705	4,742	0.8
17	Tennessee	3,926	4,612	17.5
18	Louisiana	3,645	4,308	18.2
19	Maryland	3,924	4,263	8.6
20	Washington	3,413	4,217	23.6
21	Minnesota	3,806	4,094	7.6
22	Alabama	3,444	3,917	13.7
23	Kentucky	3,221	3,662	13.7
24	South Carolina	2,591	3,167	22.2
25	Connecticut	3,032	3,134	3.4
26	Oklahoma	2,559	3,100	21.1
27	Colorado	2,210	2,965	34.2
28	Iowa	2,825	2,899	2.6
29	Arizona	1,775	2,794	57.4
30	Oregon	2,092	2,651	26.7
31	Mississippi	2,217	2,531	14.2
32	Kansas	2,249	2,383	6.0
33	Arkansas	1,923	2,296	19.4
34	West Virginia	1,744	1,952	11.9
35	Nebraska	1,485	1,577	6.2
36	Utah	1,059	1,518	43.3
37	New Mexico	1,017	1,328	30.6
38	Maine	994	1,133	14.0
39	Hawaii	770	981	27.4
40	Idaho	713	959	34.5
41	Rhode Island	950	953	0.3
42	New Hampshire	738	936	26.8
43	Nevada	489	845	72.8
44	Montana	694	793	14.3
45	South Dakota	666	686	3.0
46	North Dakota	618	658	6.5
47	District of Columbia	757	631	−16.6
48	Delaware	548	598	9.1
49	Vermont	445	516	16.0
50	Wyoming	332	492	48.2
51	Alaska	303	412	36.0
	United States	203,302	229,307	12.8

Source: 82.

Populations and Trends, Metropolitan Areas, 1970 and 1980

Metropolitan area	1970	1980	Percentage change 1970-1980
Abilene	122,164	139,192	13.9
Amarillo	144,396	173,699	20.3
Austin	360,463	536,674[r]	48.9
Beaumont–Port Arthur–Orange	347,568	375,497	8.0
Brownsville–Harlingen–San Benito	140,368	209,727[r]	49.4
Bryan–College Station	57,978	93,588	61.4
Corpus Christi	284,832	326,228	14.5
Dallas–Fort Worth	2,377,623	2,974,819[r]	25.1
El Paso	359,291	479,899	33.6
Galveston–Texas City	169,812	195,738[r]	15.3
Houston	1,999,316	2,904,204[r]	45.3
Killeen–Temple	159,794	214,587[r]	34.3
Laredo	72,859	99,258	36.2
Longview–Marshall	120,770	151,760[r]	25.7
Lubbock	179,295	211,651	18.0
McAllen–Pharr–Edinburg	181,535	283,323	56.1
Midland	65,433	82,636	26.3
Odessa	92,660	115,374	24.5
San Angelo	71,047	84,784	19.3
San Antonio	888,179	1,071,952[r]	20.7
Sherman–Denison	83,225	89,796	7.9
Texarkana	68,909	75,301	9.3
Tyler	97,096	128,366	32.2
Victoria	53,766	68,807	28.0
Waco	147,553	170,755	15.7
Wichita Falls	128,642	130,664	1.6
Total metropolitan	8,774,574	11,388,279[r]	29.8
Total nonmetropolitan	2,424,081	2,839,295[r]	17.1
Total Texas	11,198,655	14,227,574[r]	27.0
Total United States	203,302,031	226,504,825	11.4

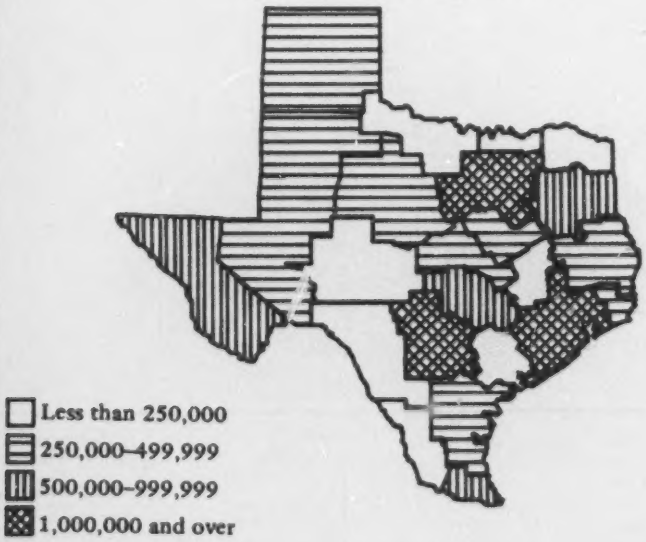
[r]Revised.
Sources: 69, 82.

Population and Trends, Regions, 1970 and 1980

Region	1970	1980	Percentage change 1970-1980
Panhandle	330,316	370,174	12.1
South Plains	327,777	365,563	11.5
North Texas	211,229	221,104[r]	4.7
North Central Texas	2,506,617	3,116,166[r]	24.3
North East Texas	203,342	236,038	16.1
East Texas	436,119	570,538[r]	30.8
West Central Texas	280,081	309,686	10.6
Upper Rio Grande	379,261	500,350	31.9
Permian Basin	305,181	345,900	13.3
Concho Valley	110,250	129,007	17.0
Heart of Texas	227,631	262,180	15.2
Capital	446,602	647,449[r]	45.0
Brazos Valley	129,494	176,375	36.2
Deep East Texas	215,836	279,377	29.4
South East Texas	347,568	375,497	8.0
Gulf Coast	2,305,106	3,274,888[r]	42.1
Golden Crescent	142,379	161,782[r]	13.6
Alamo	1,006,504	1,224,336[r]	21.6
South Texas	99,572	138,320	38.9
Coastal Bend	420,360	477,546	13.6
Lower Rio Grande Valley	337,473	510,545[r]	51.3
Texoma	129,401	141,737	9.5
Central Texas	206,095	267,939	30.0
Middle Rio Grande	94,461	125,077	32.4
Total Texas	11,198,655	14,227,574[r]	27.0

[r]Revised.
Source: 69.

Population, Regions, 1980



Source: 69.

Population Change, Regions, 1970–1980

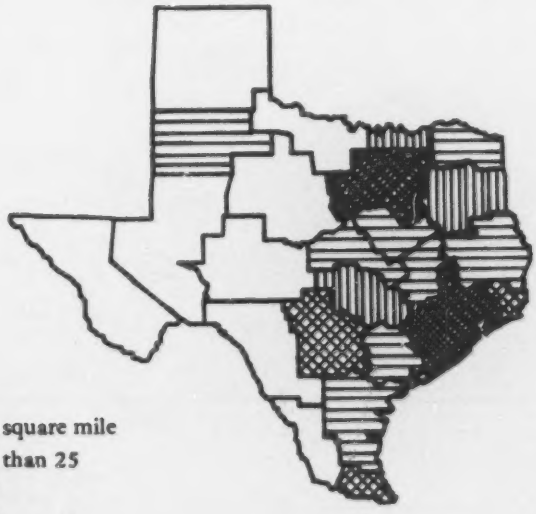
Growth rate below state average

Growth rate above state average

1970–1980 state average growth rate, 27.1 percent

Source: 69.

Population Density, Regions, 1980



Persons a square mile

Fewer than 25

25–49

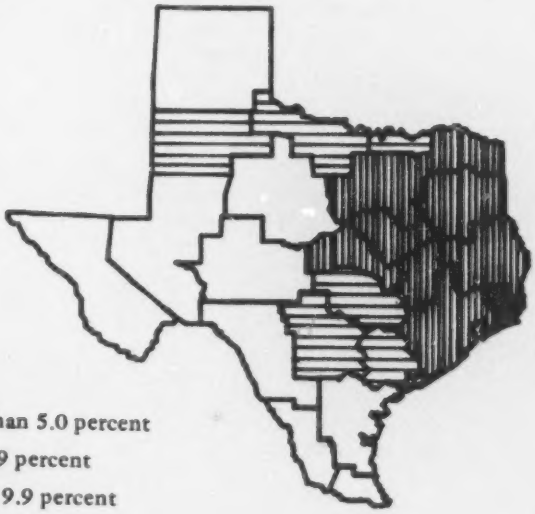
50–99

100–199

200 and more

Source: 69.

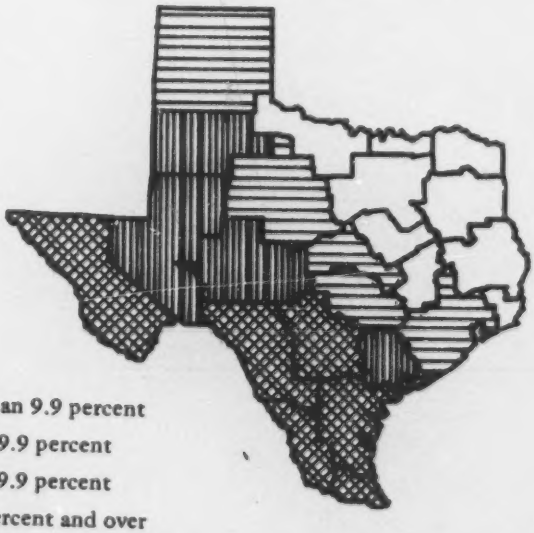
Black Population as Percentage of Total Population, Regions, 1980



State average, 12.0 percent

Source: 69.

Hispanic Population as Percentage of Total Population, Regions, 1980



State average, 21.0 percent

Source: 69.

Populations and Trends, Counties, 1970 and 1980

County	1970	1980	Percentage change 1970-1980
Anderson	27,789	38,381	38.1
Andrews	10,372	13,323	28.5
Angelina	49,349	64,172	30.0
Aransas	8,902	14,260	60.2
Archer	5,759	7,266	26.2
Armstrong	1,895	1,994	5.2
Atascosa	18,696	25,055	34.0
Austin	13,831	17,726	28.2
Bailey	8,487	8,168	−3.8
Bandera	4,747	7,084	49.2
Bastrop	17,297	24,726	42.9
Baylor	5,221	4,919	−5.8
Bee	22,737	26,030	14.5
Bell	124,483	157,820[r]	26.8
Bexar	830,460	988,798[r]	19.1
Blanco	3,567	4,681	31.2
Borden	888	859	−3.3
Bosque	10,966	13,401	22.2
Bowie	68,909	75,301	9.3
Brazoria	108,312	169,587	56.6
Brazos	57,978	93,588	61.4
Brewster	7,780	7,573	−2.7
Briscoe	2,794	2,579	−7.7
Brooks	8,005	8,428	5.3
Brown	25,877	33,057	27.7
Burleson	9,999	12,313	23.1
Burnet	11,420	17,803	55.9
Caldwell	21,178	23,637	11.6
Calhoun	17,831	19,574	9.8
Callahan	8,205	10,992	34.0
Cameron	140,368	209,727[r]	49.4
Camp	8,005	9,275	15.9
Carson	6,358	6,672	4.9
Cass	24,133	29,430	21.9
Castro	10,394	10,556	1.6
Chambers	12,187	18,538	52.1
Cherokee	32,008	38,127	19.1
Childress	6,605	6,950	5.2
Clay	8,079	9,582	18.6
Cochran	5,326	4,825	−9.4
Coke	3,087	3,196	3.5
Coleman	10,288	10,439	1.5
Collin	66,920	144,576[r]	116.0
Collingsworth	4,755	4,648	−2.3
Colorado	17,638	18,823	6.7
Comal	24,165	36,446	50.8
Comanche	11,898	12,617	6.0
Concho	2,937	2,915	−0.7
Cooke	23,471	27,656	17.8
Coryell	35,311	56,767	60.8
Cottle	3,204	2,947	−8.0
Crane	4,172	4,600	10.3
Crockett	3,885	4,608	18.6
Crosby	9,085	8,859	−2.5
Culberson	3,429	3,315	−3.3
Dallam	6,012	6,531	8.6

Populations and Trends, Counties, 1970 and 1980 (continued)

County	1970	1980	Percentage change 1970-1980
Dallas	1,327,695	1,556,390[r]	17.2
Dawson	16,604	16,184	−2.5
Deaf Smith	18,999	21,165	11.4
Delta	4,927	4,839	−1.8
Denton	75,633	143,126	89.2
DeWitt	18,660	18,903	1.3
Dickens	3,737	3,539	−5.3
Dimmet	9,039	11,367	25.8
Donley	3,641	4,075	11.9
Duval	11,722	12,517	6.8
Eastland	18,092	19,480	7.7
Ector	92,660	115,374	24.5
Edwards	2,107	2,033	−3.5
Ellis	46,638	59,743	28.1
El Paso	359,291	479,899	33.6
Erath	18,141	22,560	24.4
Falls	17,300	17,946	3.7
Fannin	22,705	24,285	7.0
Fayette	17,650	18,832	6.7
Fisher	6,344	5,891	−7.1
Floyd	11,044	9,834	−11.0
Foard	2,211	2,158	−2.4
Fort Bend	52,314	130,962[r]	150.3
Franklin	5,291	6,893	30.3
Freestone	11,116	14,830	33.4
Frio	11,159	13,785	23.5
Gaines	11,593	13,150	13.4
Galveston	169,812	195,738[r]	15.3
Garza	5,289	5,336	0.9
Gillespie	10,553	13,532	28.2
Glasscock	1,155	1,304	12.9
Goliad	4,869	5,193	6.7
Gonzales	16,375	16,949[r]	3.5
Gray	26,949	26,386	−2.1
Grayson	83,225	89,796	7.9
Gregg	75,929	99,495[r]	31.0
Grimes	11,855	13,580	14.6
Guadalupe	33,554	46,708	39.2
Hale	34,137	37,592	10.1
Hall	6,015	5,594	−7.0
Hamilton	7,198	8,297	15.3
Hansford	6,351	6,209	−2.2
Hardeman	6,795	6,368	−6.3
Hardin	29,996	40,721	35.8
Harris	1,741,912	2,409,547[r]	38.3
Harrison	44,841	52,265	16.6
Hartley	2,782	3,987	43.3
Haskell	8,512	7,725	−9.2
Hays	27,642	40,594	46.9
Hemphill	3,084	5,304	72.0
Henderson	26,466	42,606	61.0
Hidalgo	181,535	283,323[r]	56.1
Hill	22,596	25,024	10.7
Hockley	20,396	23,230	13.9
Hood	6,368	17,714	178.2
Hopkins	20,710	25,247	21.9

Populations and Trends, Counties, 1970 and 1980 (continued)

County	1970	1980	Percentage change 1970-1980
Houston	17,855	22,299	24.9
Howard	37,796	33,142	−12.3
Hudspeth	2,392	2,728	14.0
Hunt	47,948	55,248	15.2
Hutchinson	24,443	26,304	7.6
Irion	1,070	1,386	29.5
Jack	6,711	7,408	10.4
Jackson	12,975	13,352	2.9
Jasper	24,692	30,781	24.7
Jeff Davis	1,527	1,647	7.9
Jefferson	246,402	250,938	1.8
Jim Hogg	4,654	5,168	11.0
Jim Wells	33,032	36,498	10.5
Johnson	45,769	67,649	47.8
Jones	16,106	17,268	7.2
Karnes	13,462	13,593	1.0
Kaufman	32,392	39,029	20.5
Kendall	6,964	10,635	52.7
Kenedy	678	543	−19.9
Kent	1,434	1,145	−20.2
Kerr	19,454	28,780	47.9
Kimble	3,904	4,063	4.1
King	464	425	−8.4
Kinney	2,006	2,279	13.6
Kleberg	33,166	33,358	0.6
Knox	5,972	5,329	−10.8
Lamar	36,062	42,156	16.9
Lamb	17,770	18,669	5.1
Lampasas	9,323	12,005	28.8
LaSalle	5,014	5,514	10.0
Lavaca	17,903	19,004	6.1
Lee	8,048	10,952	36.1
Leon	8,738	9,594	9.8
Liberty	33,014	47,088	42.6
Limestone	18,100	20,224	11.7
Lipscomb	3,486	3,766	8.0
Live Oak	6,697	9,606	43.4
Llano	6,979	10,144	45.4
Loving	164	91	−44.5
Lubbock	179,295	211,651	18.0
Lynn	9,107	8,605	− 5.5
McCulloch	8,571	8,735	1.9
McLennan	147,553	170,755	15.7
McMullen	1,095	789	−27.9
Madison	7,693	10,649	38.4
Marion	8,517	10,360	21.6
Martin	4,774	4,684	− 1.9
Mason	3,356	3,683	9.7
Matagorda	27,913	37,828	35.5
Maverick	18,093	31,398	73.5
Medina	20,249	23,164	14.4
Menard	2,646	2,346	−11.3
Midland	65,433	82,636	26.3
Milam	20,028	22,732	13.5
Mills	4,212	4,477	6.3
Mitchell	9,073	9,088	0.2

Populations and Trends, Counties, 1970 and 1980 (continued)

County	1970	1980	Percentage change 1970-1980
Montague	15,326	17,410	13.6
Montgomery	49,479	127,222[r]	157.1
Moore	14,060	16,575	17.9
Morris	12,310	14,629	18.8
Motley	2,178	1,950	−10.5
Nacogdoches	36,362	46,786	28.7
Navarro	31,150	35,323	13.4
Newton	11,657	13,254	13.7
Nolan	16,220	17,359	7.0
Nueces	237,544	268,215	12.9
Ochiltree	9,704	9,588	− 1.2
Oldham	2,258	2,283	1.1
Orange	71,170	83,838	17.8
Palo Pinto	28,962	24,062	−16.9
Panola	15,894	20,724	30.4
Parker	33,888	44,609	31.6
Parmer	10,509	11,038	5.0
Pecos	13,748	14,618	6.3
Polk	14,457	24,407	68.8
Potter	90,511	98,637	9.0
Presidio	4,842	5,188	7.1
Rains	3,752	4,839	29.0
Randall	53,885	75,062	39.3
Reagan	3,239	4,135	27.7
Real	2,013	2,469	22.7
Red River	14,298	16,101	12.6
Reeves	16,526	15,801	− 4.4
Refugio	9,494	9,289	− 2.2
Roberts	967	1,187	22.8
Robertson	14,389	14,653	1.8
Rockwall	7,046	14,528	106.2
Runnels	12,108	11,872	− 1.9
Rusk	34,102	41,382	21.3
Sabine	7,187	8,702	21.1
San Augustine	7,858	8,785	11.8
San Jacinto	6,702	11,434	70.6
San Patricio	47,288	58,013	22.7
San Saba	5,540	5,841[r]	5.4
Schleicher	2,277	2,820	23.8
Scurry	15,760	18,192	15.4
Shackelford	3,323	3,915	17.8
Shelby	19,672	23,084	17.3
Sherman	3,657	3,174	−13.2
Smith	97,096	128,366	32.2
Somervell	2,793	4,154	48.7
Starr	17,707	27,266	54.0
Stephens	8,414	9,926	18.0
Sterling	1,056	1,206	14.2
Stonewall	2,397	2,406	0.4
Sutton	3,175	5,130	61.6
Swisher	10,373	9,723	− 6.3
Tarrant	715,587	860,880	20.3
Taylor	97,853	110,932	13.4
Terrell	1,940	1,595	−17.8
Terry	14,118	14,581	3.3
Throckmorton	2,205	2,053	− 6.9

Populations and Trends, Counties, 1970 and 1980 (continued)

County	1970	1980	Percentage change 1970-1980
Titus	16,702	21,442	28.4
Tom Green	71,047	84,784	19.3
Travis	295,516	419,573[r]	42.0
Trinity	7,628	9,450	23.9
Tyler	12,417	16,223	30.7
Upshur	20,976	28,595	36.3
Upton	4,697	4,619	− 1.7
Uvalde	17,348	22,441	29.4
Val Verde	27,471	35,910	30.7
Van Zandt	22,155	31,426	41.8
Victoria	53,766	68,807	28.0
Walker	27,680	41,789	51.0
Waller	14,285	19,798	38.6
Ward	13,019	13,976	7.4
Washington	18,842	21,998	16.7
Webb	72,859	99,258	36.2
Wharton	36,729	40,242	9.6
Wheeler	6,434	7,134	10.9
Wichita	120,563	121,082	0.4
Wilbarger	15,355	15,931	3.8
Willacy	15,570	17,495	12.4
Williamson	37,305	76,507[r]	105.1
Wilson	13,041	16,756	28.5
Winkler	9,640	9,944	3.2
Wise	19,687	26,575	35.0
Wood	18,589	24,697	32.9
Yoakum	7,344	8,299	13.0
Young	15,400	19,083[r]	23.9
Zapata	4,352	6,628	52.3
Zavala	11,370	11,666	2.6
Total Texas	11,198,655	14,227,574[r]	27.0

[r]Revised.
Source: 69.

Population Change, Counties, 1970–1980

Decline

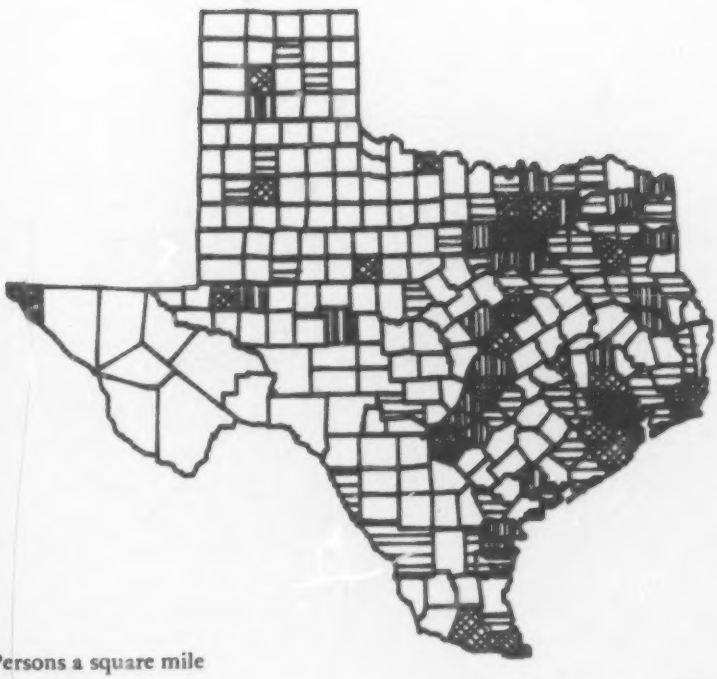
Growth rate below state average

Growth rate above state average

1970–1980 state average growth rate, 27.1 percent

Source: 69.

Population Density, Counties, 1980



Persons a square mile

- Fewer than 25
- 25–49
- 50–99
- 100–249
- 250–999
- 1,000 and more

Source: 69.

Populations and Trends, Cities with More than 25,000 Population, 1970 and 1980

Rank	City	1970	1980	Percentage change 1970-1980
1	Houston	1,233,535[r]	1,595,138[r]	29.3
2	Dallas	844,401[r]	904,078	7.1
3	San Antonio	654,153[r]	786,023[r]	20.2
4	El Paso	322,261	425,259	32.0
5	Fort Worth	393,455	385,164[r]	−2.1
6	Austin	253,539[r]	345,890[r]	36.4
7	Corpus Christi	204,525	232,134[r]	13.5
8	Lubbock	149,101	173,979	16.7
9	Arlington	90,229	160,123	77.5
10	Amarillo	127,010	149,230	17.5
11	Garland	81,437	138,857	70.5
12	Beaumont	117,548	118,102	0.5
13	Pasadena	89,957	112,560	25.1
14	Irving	97,260[r]	109,943	13.0
15	Waco	95,326	101,261	6.2
16	Abilene	89,653	98,315	9.7
17	Wichita Falls	96,265[r]	94,201	−2.1
18	Laredo	69,024	91,449	32.5
19	Odessa	78,380[r]	90,027	14.9
20	Brownsville	52,522[r]	84,997	61.8
21	San Angelo	63,884	73,240	14.6
22	Richardson	48,405[r]	72,496	49.8
23	Plano	17,872	72,331	304.7
24	Grand Prairie	50,904	71,462	40.4
25	Midland	59,463	70,525	18.6
26	Tyler	57,770[r]	70,508	22.0
27	Mesquite	55,131	67,053	21.6
28	McAllen	37,636[r]	66,281[r]	76.1
29	Longview	45,547[r]	62,762	37.8
30	Galveston	61,809	61,902	0.2
31	Port Arthur	57,371[r]	61,251[r]	6.8
32	Baytown	43,980	56,923	29.4
33	Victoria	41,349	50,695	22.6
34	Denton	39,874[r]	48,063	20.5
35	Killeen	35,507	46,296	30.4
36	Bryan	33,719	44,337	31.5
37	Harlingen	33,503	43,543	30.0
38	Temple	33,431	42,354[r]	26.7
39	Texas City	38,908	41,201[r]	5.9
40	Carrollton	13,855	40,595[r]	193.0
41	College Station	17,676	37,272	110.9
42	Hurst	27,215	31,420	15.5
43	Texarkana	30,497[r]	31,271	2.5
44	North Richland Hills	16,514	30,592	85.2
45	Sherman	29,061	30,413	4.7
46	Del Rio	21,330	30,034	40.8
47	Haltom City	28,127	29,014	3.2
48	Kingsville	28,915	28,808	−0.4
49	Lufkin	23,049[r]	28,562	23.9
50	Duncanville	14,105	27,781	97.0
51	Nacogdoches	22,544	27,149	20.4
52	Paris	23,441	25,498	8.8

[r]Revised.
Source: 69.

Percentage of Population Age 25 and Over by Education Level, by Metropolitan Area, 1980

Metropolitan area	Persons age 25 and over	Percentage by education level		
		Elementary	High school	College
Abilene	78,019	19.0	30.0	16.0
Amarillo	98,430	13.0	32.0	16.0
Austin	288,648	15.0	26.0	28.0
Beaumont–Port Arthur–Orange	214,994	18.0	34.0	12.0
Brownsville–Harlingen–San Benito	105,162	44.0	21.0	10.0
Bryan–College Station	39,405	18.0	21.0	32.0
Corpus Christi	174,150	27.0	27.0	14.0
Dallas–Fort Worth	1,700,421	14.0	30.0	20.0
El Paso	239,946	29.0	29.0	14.0
Galveston–Texas City	113,085	17.0	32.0	15.0
Houston	1,615,161	15.0	29.0	22.0
Killeen–Temple	102,354	15.0	35.0	15.0
Laredo	47,166	48.0	19.0	10.0
Longview–Marshall	87,075	19.0	31.0	14.0
Lubbock	107,949	18.0	28.0	20.0
McAllen–Pharr–Edinburg	138,018	49.0	19.0	11.0
Midland	46,817	13.0	28.0	24.0
Odessa	62,515	20.0	31.0	12.0
San Angelo	48,027	22.0	28.0	15.0
San Antonio	581,583	24.0	29.0	16.0
Sherman–Denison	55,262	18.0	31.0	13.0
Texarkana	44,860	21.0	33.0	12.0
Tyler	75,044	16.0	28.0	16.0
Victoria	37,304	25.0	30.0	12.0
Waco	96,731	21.0	29.0	15.0
Wichita Falls	74,913	17.0	32.0	14.0
Total metropolitan	6,273,109	18.0	29.0	19.0
Total nonmetropolitan	1,671,052	29.0	27.0	10.0
Total Texas	7,944,161	21.0	29.0	17.0

Note: Elementary level includes kindergarten through eighth grade; high school includes ninth grade through twelfth grade; and college indicates completion of four years.
Source: 83.

Percentage of Population Age 25 and Over by Education Level, by Region, 1980

Region	Persons age 25 and over	Percentage by education level		
		Elementary	High school	College
Panhandle	211,134	18.0	32.0	14.0
South Plains	191,886	24.0	27.0	16.0
North Texas	132,975	21.0	31.0	12.0
North Central Texas	1,785,949	14.0	30.0	20.0
North East Texas	142,774	23.0	31.0	10.0
East Texas	341,909	21.0	29.0	12.0
West Central Texas	184,577	23.0	28.0	12.0
Upper Rio Grande	250,876	29.0	29.0	14.0
Permian Basin	190,133	22.0	30.0	14.0
Concho Valley	74,980	24.0	28.0	13.0
Heart of Texas	156,193	24.0	27.0	12.0
Capital	358,315	18.0	26.0	25.0
Brazos Valley	89,077	26.0	23.0	19.0
Deep East Texas	163,886	26.0	28.0	10.0
South East Texas	214,994	18.0	34.0	12.0
Gulf Coast	1,828,579	16.0	29.0	21.0
Golden Crescent	93,378	32.0	27.0	10.0
Alamo	673,000	25.0	29.0	15.0
South Texas	66,327	51.0	19.0	9.0
Coastal Bend	254,919	29.0	26.0	13.0
Lower Rio Grande Valley	251,856	47.0	20.0	11.0
Texoma	87,565	20.0	30.0	12.0
Central Texas	136,697	18.0	33.0	14.0
Middle Rio Grande	62,182	47.0	20.0	10.0
Total Texas	7,944,161	21.0	29.0	17.0

Note: Elementary level includes kindergarten through eighth grade; high school includes ninth grade through twelfth grade; and college indicates completion of four years.
Source: 83.

Percentage of Population Age 25 and Over by Education Level, by County, 1980

County	Persons age 25 and over	Percentage by education level		
		Elementary	High school	College
Anderson	22,767	22.0	29.0	8.0
Andrews	7,037	25.0	29.0	11.0
Angelina	36,081	25.0	29.0	11.0
Aransas	8,799	22.0	31.0	12.0
Archer	4,360	20.0	35.0	8.0
Armstrong	1,325	14.0	33.0	14.0
Atascosa	13,699	38.0	27.0	9.0
Austin	11,046	35.0	26.0	8.0
Bailey	4,432	30.0	28.0	9.0
Bandera	4,793	17.0	36.0	14.0
Bastrop	14,878	31.0	27.0	10.0
Baylor	3,414	24.0	29.0	8.0
Bee	13,528	33.0	25.0	11.0
Bell	78,610	16.0	33.0	16.0
Bexar	531,883	24.0	29.0	16.0
Blanco	3,119	25.0	26.0	13.0
Borden	502	20.0	27.0	11.0
Bosque	9,380	25.0	24.0	10.0
Bowie	44,860	21.0	33.0	12.0
Brazoria	92,453	16.0	33.0	14.0
Brazos	39,405	18.0	21.0	32.0
Brewster	4,043	24.0	22.0	23.0
Briscoe	1,568	24.0	28.0	8.0
Brooks	4,594	50.0	22.0	9.0
Brown	19,843	21.0	30.0	12.0
Burleson	7,576	34.0	27.0	8.0
Burnet	12,021	22.0	28.0	10.0
Caldwell	12,515	33.0	25.0	11.0
Calhoun	10,699	26.0	30.0	10.0
Callahan	7,074	20.0	31.0	10.0
Cameron	105,162	44.0	21.0	10.0
Camp	5,646	24.0	31.0	7.0
Carson	4,026	17.0	33.0	13.0
Cass	17,600	22.0	32.0	8.0
Castro	5,250	31.0	26.0	13.0
Chambers	10,189	22.0	32.0	10.0
Cherokee	23,473	27.0	26.0	10.0
Childress	4,533	28.0	28.0	8.0
Clay	6,112	22.0	33.0	7.0
Cochran	2,504	35.0	25.0	10.0
Coke	2,183	21.0	30.0	11.0
Coleman	6,985	29.0	26.0	7.0
Collin	79,906	11.0	29.0	27.0
Collingsworth	2,892	28.0	26.0	14.0
Colorado	11,688	38.0	24.0	9.0
Comal	22,917	24.0	30.0	15.0
Comanche	8,468	29.0	27.0	8.0
Concho	1,877	28.0	23.0	12.0
Cooke	16,260	20.0	29.0	10.0
Coryvell	23,744	12.0	42.0	12.0
Cottle	1,905	34.0	25.0	8.0
Crane	2,439	23.0	35.0	7.0
Crockett	2,488	34.0	24.0	9.0
Crosby	4,798	35.0	25.0	8.0
Culberson	1,617	41.0	26.0	10.0
Dallam	3,666	22.0	39.0	8.0

Age Profile by Metropolitan Area, 1981

Metropolitan area	Percentage of total population by age group								
	0-5	6-11	12-17	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over
Abilene	9.6	8.3	8.9	15.9	15.5	11.0	9.3	8.8	12.7
Amarillo	10.2	8.7	8.8	14.4	17.4	11.8	9.9	8.8	10.0
Austin	8.8	8.3	8.5	19.3	21.1	11.5	7.8	6.7	8.0
Beaumont-Port Arthur-Orange	9.7	9.1	10.0	12.8	16.2	11.6	10.5	9.6	10.5
Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito	12.8	12.3	12.1	11.5	15.1	10.3	8.4	7.6	9.9
Bryan-College Station	8.1	6.8	6.9	35.0	16.3	8.6	5.9	5.4	7.0
Corpus Christi	11.3	10.5	10.7	12.9	17.2	11.2	9.4	8.2	8.6
Dallas-Fort Worth	9.3	9.3	9.6	13.5	19.1	13.3	9.5	7.9	8.5
El Paso	11.6	11.4	11.1	14.7	16.6	11.3	9.3	7.2	6.8
Galveston-Texas City	9.7	9.0	10.0	12.5	17.2	12.2	10.6	9.5	9.3
Houston	10.2	9.6	9.6	13.8	21.0	13.3	9.2	6.9	6.4
Killeen-Temple	11.3	8.7	8.0	23.4	17.8	10.4	7.0	6.0	7.4
Laredo	12.9	12.7	12.7	12.9	15.0	10.2	8.3	6.6	8.7
Longview-Marshall	9.8	9.1	9.5	13.0	15.9	11.6	9.6	9.0	12.5
Lubbock	10.1	8.7	9.1	20.0	17.6	10.7	8.5	7.2	8.1
McAllen-Pharr-Edinburg	13.0	12.6	12.5	11.9	15.1	10.0	8.1	7.3	9.5
Midland	10.6	8.8	9.7	13.0	18.3	11.6	11.5	8.9	7.6
Odessa	11.2	9.4	9.5	14.6	18.3	11.6	10.2	8.1	7.1
San Angelo	9.1	8.3	9.0	15.8	16.1	10.9	9.3	9.1	12.4
San Antonio	10.2	10.0	10.5	13.8	17.0	11.5	9.3	8.4	9.3
Sherman-Denison	8.3	8.2	8.8	11.9	14.9	11.7	9.7	10.5	16.0

Texarkana	9.6	9.3	9.8	10.6	15.6	11.7	9.6	10.2	13.6
Tyler	9.4	9.2	9.4	12.4	16.1	11.7	9.5	9.5	12.8
Victoria	11.1	9.9	10.4	13.2	17.5	11.7	9.5	8.0	8.7
Waco	9.0	8.1	8.7	16.4	14.7	10.3	9.4	9.8	13.6
Wichita Falls	9.2	8.1	8.6	15.6	16.2	11.2	10.0	9.0	12.1
Total metropolitan	10.1	9.6	9.8	14.3	18.6	12.3	9.2	7.7	8.4
Total nonmetropolitan	9.6	9.1	9.9	11.4	13.8	10.7	9.5	10.2	15.8
Total Texas	10.0	9.4	9.8	13.8	17.6	12.0	9.3	8.2	9.9

Source: 35.

Age Profile by Region, 1981

Region	Percentage of total population by age group								
	0-5	6-11	12-17	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over
Panhandle	10.7	9.1	9.7	12.5	15.9	11.5	10.0	9.3	11.3
South Plains	10.7	9.2	10.0	16.6	15.9	10.8	8.9	7.9	10.0
North Texas	8.9	8.0	8.7	13.1	14.8	10.9	10.0	10.0	15.6
North Central Texas	9.3	9.2	9.6	13.4	18.9	13.2	9.5	8.0	8.9
North East Texas	9.2	9.1	9.6	10.4	14.3	11.2	9.3	10.5	16.4
East Texas	9.2	8.8	9.3	11.7	14.7	11.3	9.6	10.3	15.1
West Central Texas	9.2	8.3	9.0	12.8	14.0	10.6	9.5	10.0	16.6
Upper Rio Grande	11.5	11.3	11.2	14.6	16.5	11.3	9.3	7.3	7.0
Permian Basin	11.2	9.6	10.0	13.1	16.8	11.5	10.5	8.7	8.6
Concho Valley	9.3	8.5	9.2	13.7	15.3	10.8	9.5	9.6	14.1
Heart of Texas	8.6	8.0	8.7	14.0	13.8	10.0	9.4	10.6	16.9
Capital	8.7	8.2	8.7	17.9	19.6	11.2	8.0	7.6	10.1
Brazos Valley	8.3	7.4	8.0	24.9	14.4	9.0	7.3	7.9	12.8
Deep East Texas	9.1	9.0	9.6	12.5	14.2	11.0	9.2	10.2	15.2
South East Texas	9.7	9.1	10.0	12.8	16.2	11.6	10.5	9.6	10.5
Gulf Coast	10.2	9.5	9.6	13.8	20.6	13.1	9.2	7.2	6.8
Golden Crescent	10.1	9.2	10.3	11.7	15.0	10.8	9.7	9.7	13.5
Alamo	10.1	9.9	10.5	13.3	16.5	11.4	9.3	8.8	10.2
South Texas	12.8	12.6	12.9	12.4	14.4	10.3	8.3	7.0	9.3
Coastal Bend	11.1	10.4	10.7	13.2	16.5	11.0	9.3	8.4	9.4
Lower Rio Grande Valley	12.9	12.5	12.3	11.7	15.0	10.1	8.3	7.5	9.7
Texoma	8.4	8.2	9.1	11.4	14.3	11.3	9.6	10.8	16.9
Central Texas	10.7	8.7	8.2	20.5	16.7	10.4	7.5	7.1	10.2
Middle Rio Grande	12.2	12.3	12.5	12.1	14.7	10.6	8.7	7.6	9.3
Total Texas	10.0	9.4	9.8	13.8	17.6	12.0	9.3	8.2	9.9

Source: 35.

Percentage of Population Age 25 and Over by Education Level, by County, 1980 (continued)

County	Persons age 25 and over	Percentage by education level		
		Elementary	High school	College
Dallas	889,612	13.0	30.0	22.0
Dawson	9,050	35.0	25.0	8.0
Deaf Smith	10,683	30.0	27.0	13.0
Delta	3,262	30.0	26.0	8.0
Denton	77,927	10.0	29.0	26.0
DeWitt	12,025	44.0	23.0	7.0
Dickens	2,253	35.0	26.0	6.0
Dimmit	5,627	53.0	20.0	8.0
Donley	2,654	22.0	24.0	10.0
Duval	6,757	47.0	23.0	7.0
Eastland	12,668	25.0	24.0	9.0
Ector	62,515	20.0	31.0	12.0
Edwards	1,149	34.0	30.0	11.0
Ellis	34,304	22.0	32.0	10.0
El Paso	239,946	29.0	29.0	14.0
Erath	13,575	20.0	27.0	15.0
Falls	11,537	34.0	24.0	8.0
Fannin	16,043	26.0	27.0	9.0
Fayette	12,711	45.0	24.0	8.0
Fisher	3,804	30.0	28.0	9.0
Floyd	5,519	30.0	26.0	9.0
Foard	1,456	31.0	24.0	10.0
Fort Bend	71,297	17.0	26.0	25.0
Franklin	4,458	22.0	32.0	7.0
Freestone	9,210	28.0	29.0	8.0
Frio	6,849	43.0	22.0	10.0
Gaines	6,793	29.0	28.0	11.0
Galveston	113,085	17.0	32.0	15.0
Garza	3,065	33.0	23.0	10.0
Gillespie	9,119	31.0	29.0	11.0
Glasscock	659	26.0	31.0	11.0
Goliad	3,080	40.0	23.0	8.0
Gonzales	10,111	39.0	24.0	8.0
Gray	16,199	18.0	36.0	11.0
Grayson	55,262	18.0	31.0	13.0
Gregg	56,989	16.0	31.0	15.0
Grimes	8,136	32.0	23.0	10.0
Guadelupe	26,783	26.0	32.0	11.0
Hale	20,292	29.0	27.0	11.0
Hall	3,602	30.0	30.0	7.0
Hamilton	5,850	27.0	27.0	9.0
Hansford	3,591	17.0	34.0	12.0
Hardeman	4,102	26.0	27.0	10.0
Hardin	23,111	19.0	35.0	9.0
Harris	1,342,703	15.0	29.0	23.0
Harrison	30,086	24.0	29.0	12.0
Hartley	2,451	12.0	36.0	18.0
Haskell	5,067	34.0	24.0	11.0
Hays	17,839	24.0	22.0	23.0
Hemphill	2,808	23.0	34.0	10.0
Henderson	27,370	23.0	28.0	8.0
Hidalgo	138,018	49.0	19.0	11.0
Hill	16,323	27.0	25.0	8.0
Hockley	11,893	29.0	27.0	10.0
Hood	11,421	14.0	31.0	13.0
Hopkins	15,626	21.0	30.0	10.0

Percentage of Population Age 25 and Over by Education Level, by County, 1980 (continued)

County	Persons age 25 and over	Percentage by education level		
		Elementary	High school	College
Houston	14,593	25.0	27.0	8.0
Howard	19,803	24.0	30.0	10.0
Hudspeth	1,384	43.0	27.0	9.0
Hunt	32,681	20.0	29.0	14.0
Hutchinson	16,013	17.0	35.0	12.0
Irion	526	20.0	30.0	12.0
Jack	4,698	23.0	31.0	7.0
Jackson	7,802	32.0	27.0	9.0
Jasper	17,930	25.0	33.0	8.0
Jeff Davis	1,017	34.0	19.0	22.0
Jefferson	145,625	18.0	33.0	14.0
Jim Hogg	2,780	51.0	17.0	9.0
Jim Wells	19,263	40.0	24.0	9.0
Johnson	39,373	17.0	34.0	10.0
Jones	10,813	29.0	26.0	10.0
Karnes	7,743	43.0	22.0	9.0
Kaufman	23,406	25.0	29.0	11.0
Kendall	6,747	22.0	29.0	17.0
Kenedy	295	60.0	13.0	17.0
Kent	747	22.0	28.0	10.0
Kerr	19,545	18.0	29.0	17.0
Kimble	2,631	26.0	34.0	8.0
King	236	10.0	43.0	8.0
Kinney	1,345	45.0	22.0	7.0
Kleberg	16,058	29.0	24.0	18.0
Knox	3,416	31.0	25.0	9.0
Lamar	25,474	25.0	29.0	10.0
Lamb	10,634	33.0	25.0	10.0
Lampasas	7,365	21.0	30.0	13.0
LaSalle	2,907	58.0	15.0	8.0
Lavaca	12,357	42.0	23.0	8.0
Lee	6,536	39.0	22.0	10.0
Leon	6,386	28.0	26.0	9.0
Liberty	27,027	26.0	30.0	8.0
Limestone	13,012	33.0	25.0	7.0
Lipscomb	2,244	20.0	33.0	16.0
Live Oak	5,636	32.0	27.0	10.0
Llano	7,887	21.0	27.0	13.0
Loving	69	35.0	30.0	4.0
Lubbock	107,949	18.0	28.0	20.0
Lynn	4,746	36.0	22.0	10.0
McCulloch	5,721	30.0	22.0	11.0
McLennan	96,731	21.0	29.0	15.0
McMullen	514	29.0	21.0	15.0
Madison	5,249	27.0	27.0	12.0
Marion	6,385	24.0	31.0	6.0
Martin	2,650	32.0	29.0	7.0
Mason	2,512	28.0	21.0	15.0
Matagorda	20,921	26.0	29.0	11.0
Maverick	14,404	57.0	14.0	8.0
Medina	13,351	38.0	27.0	7.0
Menard	1,558	32.0	23.0	13.0
Midland	46,887	13.0	28.0	24.0
Milam	13,880	33.0	28.0	8.0
Mills	3,142	27.0	23.0	12.0
Mitchell	5,534	30.0	27.0	8.0

Percentage of Population Age 25 and Over by Education Level, by County, 1980 (continued)

County	Persons age 25 and over	Percentage by education level		
		Elementary	High school	College
Montague	11,449	28.0	28.0	8.0
Montgomery	71,701	15.0	33.0	15.0
Moore	8,938	21.0	36.0	11.0
Morris	8,628	21.0	31.0	10.0
Motley	1,329	24.0	29.0	11.0
Nacogdoches	24,176	22.0	25.0	18.0
Navarro	22,022	27.0	24.0	11.0
Newton	7,506	27.0	34.0	4.0
Nolan	10,517	27.0	29.0	7.0
Nueces	143,878	26.0	27.0	15.0
Ochiltree	5,346	16.0	36.0	14.0
Oldham	1,127	14.0	33.0	15.0
Orange	46,258	17.0	38.0	9.0
Palo Pinto	14,810	22.0	30.0	10.0
Panola	12,489	24.0	30.0	9.0
Parker	26,797	17.0	31.0	11.0
Parmer	5,830	29.0	29.0	9.0
Pecos	7,401	33.0	29.0	9.0
Polk	15,163	28.0	27.0	9.0
Potter	56,203	19.0	32.0	10.0
Presidio	2,869	50.0	19.0	12.0
Rains	3,183	27.0	30.0	5.0
Randall	42,227	7.0	32.0	24.0
Reagan	2,065	22.0	34.0	9.0
Real	1,508	27.0	24.0	8.0
Red River	10,149	30.0	25.0	9.0
Reeves	7,925	41.0	25.0	9.0
Refugio	5,325	35.0	22.0	9.0
Roberts	700	12.0	34.0	14.0
Robertson	8,952	36.0	23.0	7.0
Rockwall	8,618	13.0	33.0	18.0
Runnels	7,462	32.0	25.0	9.0
Rusk	25,423	22.0	28.0	9.0
Sabine	5,593	32.0	26.0	7.0
San Augustine	5,483	36.0	22.0	8.0
San Jacinto	6,887	31.0	29.0	6.0
San Patricio	30,272	32.0	27.0	11.0
San Saba	4,106	27.0	26.0	11.0
Schleicher	1,619	24.0	23.0	14.0
Scurry	10,368	23.0	30.0	10.0
Shackelford	2,427	24.0	25.0	11.0
Shelby	14,279	30.0	26.0	8.0
Sherman	1,893	19.0	36.0	9.0
Smith	75,044	16.0	28.0	16.0
Somervell	2,440	23.0	28.0	9.0
Starr	12,693	63.0	16.0	6.0
Stephens	6,250	25.0	26.0	9.0
Sterling	698	22.0	28.0	11.0
Stonewall	1,589	27.0	30.0	8.0
Sutton	2,775	26.0	33.0	10.0
Swisher	5,468	27.0	25.0	12.0
Tarrant	493,027	13.0	31.0	18.0
Taylor	60,132	17.0	30.0	17.0
Terrell	953	28.0	31.0	11.0
Terry	7,865	32.0	28.0	9.0
Throckmorton	1,413	22.0	25.0	12.0

Percentage of Population Age 25 and Over by Education Level, by County, 1980 (continued)

County	Persons age 25 and over	Percentage by education level		
		Elementary	High school	College
Titus	12,717	24.0	31.0	10.0
Tom Green	48,027	22.0	28.0	15.0
Travis	227,453	13.0	25.0	30.0
Trinity	6,131	28.0	27.0	8.0
Tyler	10,064	26.0	31.0	9.0
Upshur	17,037	23.0	31.0	10.0
Upton	2,426	26.0	28.0	11.0
Uvalde	11,968	39.0	20.0	13.0
Val Verde	17,668	37.0	27.0	12.0
Van Zandt	20,179	24.0	30.0	8.0
Victoria	37,304	25.0	30.0	12.0
Walker	23,566	19.0	25.0	18.0
Waller	9,980	22.0	27.0	16.0
Ward	7,558	21.0	36.0	8.0
Washington	13,373	36.0	22.0	11.0
Webb	47,166	48.0	19.0	10.0
Wharton	22,923	35.0	23.0	11.0
Wheeler	4,430	24.0	31.0	11.0
Wichita	68,801	17.0	32.0	14.0
Wilbarger	10,076	27.0	26.0	11.0
Willacy	8,676	56.0	18.0	9.0
Williamson	43,356	20.0	29.0	19.0
Wilson	9,571	40.0	29.0	7.0
Winkler	5,466	25.0	35.0	8.0
Wise	16,030	24.0	32.0	8.0
Wood	15,838	26.0	29.0	9.0
Yoakum	4,371	26.0	30.0	9.0
Young	12,069	24.0	29.0	10.0
Zapata	3,688	44.0	25.0	7.0
Zavala	5,606	64.0	12.0	7.0
Total Texas	7,944,161	21.0	29.0	17.0

Note: Elementary level includes kindergarten through eighth grade; high school includes ninth grade through twelfth grade; and college indicates completion of four years.
Source: 83.

Population Change by Natural Increase and Migration, Metropolitan Areas, 1970–1978

Metropolitan area	Total (number)	Percentage resulting from	
		Natural increase	Migration
Abilene	9,400	85.1	14.9
Amarillo	13,700	85.4	14.6
Austin	117,500	32.0	68.0
Beaumont–Port Arthur–Orange	16,800	125.0	– 25.0
Brownsville–Harlingen–San Benito	37,000	74.6	25.4
Bryan–College Station	18,200	33.5	66.5
Corpus Christi	17,200	202.3	– 102.3
Dallas–Fort Worth	342,200	58.5	41.5
El Paso	84,100	69.7	30.3
Galveston–Texas City	28,200	41.8	58.2
Houston	596,100	37.4	62.6
Killeen–Temple	49,300	62.3	37.7
Laredo	13,000	108.5	– 8.5
Longview–Marshall	12,800	50.8	49.2
Lubbock	20,700	97.1	2.9
McAllen–Pharr–Edinburg	54,300	72.9	27.1
Midland	8,500	69.4	30.6
Odessa	12,800	78.1	21.9
San Angelo	6,200	66.1	33.9
San Antonio	149,600	64.7	35.3
Sherman–Denison	1,300	146.2	– 46.2
Texarkana	4,700	85.1	14.9
Tyler	16,700	38.3	61.7
Victoria	8,700	58.6	41.4
Waco	13,300	45.1	54.9
Wichita Falls	300	3,000.0	–2,900.0
Total metropolitan	1,652,300	51.0	49.0
Total nonmetropolitan	162,700	95.6	4.4
Total Texas	1,815,000	55.0	45.0

Note: These data are the most recent currently available.
Source: 94.

Population Change by Natural Increase and Migration, Regions, 1970–1978

Region	Total (number)	Percentage resulting from	
		Natural increase	Migration
Panhandle	16,100	149.1	− 49.1
South Plains	17,700	181.4	− 81.4
North Texas	2,800	278.6	−178.6
North Central Texas	343,000	58.9	41.1
North East Texas	15,500	41.3	58.7
East Texas	66,300	21.7	78.3
West Central Texas	12,900	58.9	41.1
Upper Rio Grande	84,200	71.9	28.1
Permian Basin	17,200	175.6	− 75.6
Concho Valley	9,000	54.4	45.6
Heart of Texas	14,600	22.6	77.4
Capital	129,800	28.4	71.6
Brazos Valley	22,200	25.2	74.8
Deep East Texas	33,000	22.7	77.3
South East Texas	16,800	125.0	− 25.0
Gulf Coast	640,600	37.6	62.4
Golden Crescent	7,500	97.3	2.7
Alamo	164,300	62.3	37.7
South Texas	18,800	99.5	0.5
Coastal Bend	202,200	239.6	−139.6
Lower Rio Grande Valley	92,000	75.5	24.5
Texoma	2,800	60.7	39.3
Central Texas	51,500	59.4	40.6
Middle Rio Grande	17,100	82.5	17.5
Total Texas	1,815,000	55.0	45.0

Note: These data are the most recent currently available.
Source: 94.

Transportation

The two major components of transportation in the state for which data are provided in this section are air travel and automobiles. According to the *Official Airline Guide*, a total of thirty-one Texas communities were served by scheduled air carriers in 1983. Four Texas airports serve two communities each; the pairs of cities served in this manner are Beaumont and Port Arthur, Dallas and Fort Worth, Lufkin and Nacogdoches, and Midland and Odessa. The airport used by air carriers serving the Texarkana metropolitan area is actually located in Arkansas.

According to the Texas State Department of Highways and Public Transportation, the number of motor vehicles registered in the state grew by about 65 percent between 1970 and 1981. The increase was much higher in metropolitan than in nonmetropolitan areas. The highest percentage increases in motor vehicle registrations between 1970 and 1981 occurred in the Bryan–College Station (110.7 percent), Austin (100.3 percent), Houston (91.8 percent), and Midland (91.7 percent) metropolitan areas.

Motor Vehicle Registrations and Trends, Metropolitan Areas, 1970 and 1981

Metropolitan area	1970	1981	Percentage change 1970-1981
Abilene	90,082	141,791	57.4
Amarillo	111,199	169,853	52.8
Austin	224,087	448,907	100.3
Beaumont-Port Arthur-Orange	229,668	330,200	43.8
Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito	73,518	130,537	77.6
Bryan-College Station	33,632	70,876	110.7
Corpus Christi	177,636	261,032	47.0
Dallas-Fort Worth	1,665,531	2,762,393	65.9
El Paso	190,521	315,763	65.7
Galveston-Texas City	101,193	154,799	53.0
Houston	1,295,311	2,484,186	91.8
Killeen-Temple	88,313	156,083	76.7
Laredo	39,759	63,408	59.5
Longview-Marshall	88,447	163,616	85.0
Lubbock	128,512	180,344	40.3
McAllen-Pharr-Edinburg	96,597	181,635	88.0
Midland	51,405	98,566	91.7
Odessa	74,704	136,653	82.9
San Angelo	51,094	82,331	61.1
San Antonio	491,866	821,295	67.0
Sherman-Denison	59,541	85,386	43.4
Texarkana	49,855	71,255	42.9
Tyler	67,447	120,326	78.4
Victoria	35,838	66,139	84.6
Waco	98,718	146,988	48.9
Wichita Falls	92,624	127,522	37.7
Total metropolitan	5,707,098	9,771,884	71.2
Total nonmetropolitan	1,807,955	2,647,722	46.5
Total Texas	7,515,053	12,419,606	65.3

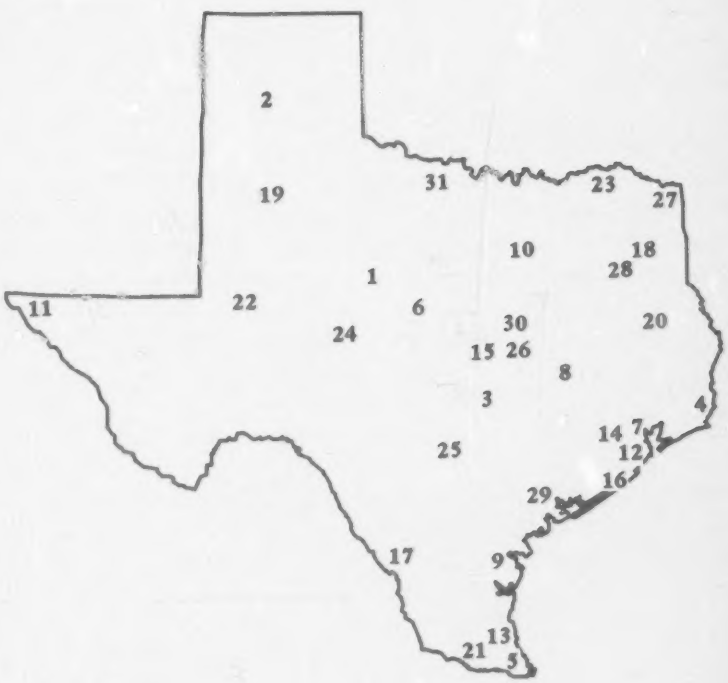
Source: 1.

Motor Vehicle Registrations and Trends, Regions, 1970 and 1981

Region	1970	1981	Percentage change 1970-1981
Panhandle	287,746	393,570	36.8
South Plains	274,369	331,227	20.7
North Texas	164,066	225,336	37.3
North Central Texas	1,757,690	2,893,363	64.6
North East Texas	148,478	219,969	48.1
East Texas	315,348	554,387	75.8
West Central Texas	225,108	323,613	43.8
Upper Rio Grande	202,347	332,001	64.1
Permian Basin	250,619	387,718	54.7
Concho Valley	86,184	134,991	56.6
Heart of Texas	155,333	229,382	47.7
Capital	285,107	559,362	96.2
Brazos Valley	79,414	147,609	85.9
Deep East Texas	140,383	240,442	71.3
South East Texas	229,668	330,200	43.8
Gulf Coast	1,485,701	2,790,495	87.8
Golden Crescent	95,220	151,219	58.8
Alamo	570,919	956,813	67.6
South Texas	53,233	88,174	65.6
Coastal Bend	255,530	379,156	48.4
Lower Rio Grande Valley	179,269	323,901	80.7
Texoma	94,353	136,324	44.5
Central Texas	124,540	204,681	64.3
Middle Rio Grande	54,428	85,673	57.4
Total Texas	7,515,053	12,419,606	65.3

Source: 1.

Communities with Scheduled Air Service, 1983



1. Abilene
2. Amarillo
3. Austin
4. Beaumont-Port Arthur
5. Brownsville
6. Brownwood
7. Clear Lake City
8. College Station
9. Corpus Christi
10. Dallas-Fort Worth
11. El Paso
12. Galveston
13. Harlingen
14. Houston
15. Killeen
16. Lake Jackson
17. Laredo
18. Longview
19. Lubbock
20. Lufkin-Nacogdoches
21. McAllen
22. Midland-Odessa
23. Paris
24. San Angelo
25. San Antonio
26. Temple
27. Texarkana
28. Tyler
29. Victoria
30. Waco
31. Wichita Falls

Source: 22.

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Vital Statistics

The Texas Department of Health publishes detailed vital statistics for the state and for counties and cities within the state annually. This section summarizes for selected years statewide data for births and deaths by race and sex; infant, maternal, and fetal deaths; deaths from selected causes; and marriages and divorces by sex and age. Among the more important trends highlighted in this summary are the following:

The birthrate in Texas increased slightly during the 1950s but has declined since that time. The death rate has remained relatively constant since World War II. Slightly over 12 percent of the population in 1945 in Texas were black while, by the late seventies, the figure had risen to nearly 15 percent. Infant mortality, maternal mortality, and fetal death rates have all declined sharply in Texas since World War II. The major causes of death in Texas in both 1975 and 1981 were heart diseases, malignant neoplasms, cerebrovascular disease, and accidents.

Births and Deaths, Selected Years

Year	Births		Deaths	
	Number	Rate (for 1,000 persons)	Number	Rate (for 1,000 persons)
1945	157,915	23.1	58,853	8.6
1950	202,965	26.2	63,083	8.1
1955	239,252	27.9	65,085	7.6
1960	246,737	25.6	77,231	8.0
1965	212,278	20.5	83,056	8.0
1970	230,624	20.6	94,287	8.4
1975	215,426	17.6	98,354	8.0
1980	273,433	19.2	108,018	7.6
1981	281,558	19.1	110,498	7.5

Source: 47.

Births by Race and Sex, Selected Years

Year	White			Black		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1945	138,286	71,242	67,044	19,629	9,856	9,773
1950	175,561	90,159	85,402	27,404	13,882	13,522
1955	205,639	105,191	100,448	33,613	17,085	16,528
1960	210,261	107,797	102,464	36,476	18,383	18,093
1965	177,726	90,967	86,759	34,552	17,565	16,987
1970	196,024	100,804	95,220	34,600	17,582	17,018
1975	183,432	94,277	89,155	31,994	16,210	15,784
1980	234,889	120,498	114,391	38,544	19,501	19,043
1981	243,022	124,788	118,234	38,536	19,524	19,012

Source: 47.

Deaths by Race and Sex, Selected Years

Year	White			Black		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1945	48,783	28,848	19,935	10,070	5,422	4,648
1950	52,449	31,150	21,299	10,634	5,710	4,924
1955	54,499	32,586	21,913	10,586	5,918	4,668
1960	64,884	38,227	26,657	12,347	6,839	5,508
1965	70,274	41,051	29,223	12,782	7,141	5,641
1970	80,422	46,003	34,419	13,865	7,886	5,979
1975	84,546	47,984	36,562	13,808	7,763	6,045
1980	93,186	51,740	41,446	14,832	8,393	6,439
1981	95,828	53,050	42,778	14,670	8,425	6,245

Source: 47.

Infant, Maternal, and Fetal Deaths, Selected Years

Year	Infant deaths		Maternal deaths		Fetal deaths	
	Number	Rate (for 1,000 births)	Number	Rate (for 1,000 births)	Number	Rate (for 1,000 births)
1945	7,703	48.8	358	2.3	4,027	25.5
1950	7,611	37.5	218	1.1	4,059	20.0
1955	7,253	30.3	130	0.5	3,902	16.3
1960	7,179	29.1	105	0.4	3,767	15.3
1965	5,549	26.1	90	0.4	3,251	15.3
1970	4,934	21.4	79	0.3	3,149	13.7
1975	3,567	16.6	29	0.1	2,311	10.7
1980	3,315	12.1	29	0.1	2,132	7.8
1981	3,276	11.6	32	0.1	2,359	8.4

Source: 47.

Deaths from Selected Causes, 1975 and 1981

Cause	1975		1981	
	Number	Percentage of total	Number	Percentage of total
Heart diseases	32,987	33.5	38,463	34.8
Malignant neoplasms	18,312	18.6	21,770	19.7
Cerebrovascular diseases	10,740	10.9	9,439	8.5
Accidents	6,906	7.0	7,935	7.2
Pneumonia and influenza	3,003	3.1	2,710	2.4
Homicide	1,729	1.8	2,518	2.3
Diabetes mellitus	1,854	1.9	1,850	1.7
Suicide	1,678	1.7	1,884	1.7
Certain causes of mortality in early infancy	1,890	1.9	1,659	1.5
Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma	1,378	1.4	1,184	1.1
All other causes	17,877	18.2	21,086	19.1
All causes	98,354	100.0	110,498	100.0

Source: 47.

Marriages by Sex and Age, 1981

Age	Male	Female
Under 15	45	1,098
15–19	22,656	47,455
20–24	65,620	63,492
25–29	42,058	34,224
30–34	23,734	19,079
35–39	13,678	10,943
40–44	8,762	6,649
45–49	6,066	4,147
50–54	4,198	2,813
55–59	2,982	1,790
60–64	2,008	1,361
65 and over	2,955	1,711
Total	194,762	194,762

Source: 47.

Divorces by Sex and Age, 1981

Age	Male	Female
Under 15	2	20
15–19	1,574	5,556
20–24	16,658	23,261
25–29	23,578	23,852
30–34	20,343	18,054
35–39	13,789	11,947
40–44	9,155	7,265
45–49	6,035	4,200
50–54	3,987	2,597
55–59	2,398	1,512
60–64	1,306	841
65 and over	1,441	836
Unspecified	1,590	1,915
Total	101,856	101,856

Source: 47.

Sources of Information

Organizations

Agencies

Bureau of Business Research
The University of Texas at Austin
Box 7459, University Station
Austin, Texas 78712
Phone 512-471-1616

Bureau of Economic Geology
The University of Texas at Austin
Box X, University Station
Austin, Texas 78712
Phone 512-471-1534

Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas
Library
Station K
Dallas, Texas 75222
Phone 214-651-6398

Texas Crop and Livestock Reporting Service
300 E. 8th Street
Austin, Texas 78701
Phone 512-482-5581

Texas Employment Commission
Economic Research & Analysis
TEC Building
Austin, Texas 78778
Phone 512-397-4543

Texas Energy and Natural Resources
Advisory Council
Library
200 E. 18th Street
Austin, Texas 78701
Phone 512-475-0974

Texas State Department of Highways and
Public Transportation
Travel and Information Division
11th and Brazos
Austin, Texas 78701
Phone 512-475-2877

Texas State Library
Box 12927, Capitol Station
Austin, Texas 78711
Phone 512-475-2996

Texas State Data Center
Governor's Budget and Planning Office
Box 13561, Capitol Station
Austin, Texas 78711
Phone 512-475-8023

U.S. Department of Commerce
1100 Commerce, Room 3C54
Dallas, Texas 75242
Phone 214-767-0625

U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics
Griffin Square Building
Griffin & Young Streets
Dallas, Texas 75202
Phone 214-767-6971

Chambers of Commerce

Chamber of commerce	Mailing address	Phone number
State		
Texas State	1012 Perry Brooks Bldg. Austin 78701	512-472-1594
Regional		
East Texas	Box 1592, Longview 75606	214-757-4444
Lower Rio Grande Valley	Box 975, Weslaco 78596	512-968-3141
South Texas	6222 N.W. IH 10, San Antonio 78201	512-732-8185
West Texas	Box 1561, Abilene 79604	915-677-4325
Major cities		
Abilene	Box 2281, 79604	915-677-7241
Amarillo	301 S. Polk, 79105	806-374-5238
Austin	Box 1967, 78767	512-478-9383
Beaumont	Box 3150, 77704	713-838-6581
Brownsville	Box 752, 78520	512-542-4341
Bryan-College Station	Box 726, Bryan 77806	713-779-2278
Corpus Christi	Box 640, 78403	512-882-6161
Dallas	1507 Pacific Avenue, 75201	214-651-1020
Denison	Box 325, 75020	214-465-1551
Edinburg	Box 85, 78539	512-383-4974
El Paso	Box 9738, 79987	915-544-7880
Fort Worth	700 Throckmorton, 76102	817-336-2491
Galveston	315 Tremont, 77550	713-763-5326
Harlingen	Box 189, 78551	512-423-5440
Houston	25th Floor, Milam Building, 77002	713-651-1313
Killeen	507 N. 8th Street, 76540	817-526-9551
Laredo	Box 790, 78042	512-722-9895
Longview	Drawer 472, 75606	214-757-3333
Lubbock	Box 561, 79408	806-763-4666
McAllen	Box 790, 78501	512-682-2871
Midland	Box 1890, 79702	915-683-3381
Odessa	Box 3626, 79760	915-332-9111
Orange	Box 218, 77630	713-883-3536
Pharr	Drawer X, 78577	512-787-1481
Port Arthur	4749 Twin City Highway, Suite 300N, 77640	713-963-1107
San Angelo	500 Rio Concho Dr., 76903	915-655-4136
San Antonio	Box 1628, 78296	512-229-2100
San Benito	Drawer 1623, 78586	512-399-5321
Sherman	Box 1029, 75090	214-893-1184
Temple	Box 158, 76503	817-773-2105
Texarkana	Box 1468, 75504	214-792-7191
Texas City	Box 992, 77590	713-945-2306
Tyler	Box 390, 75710	214-592-1661
Waco	Drawer 1220, 76703	817-752-6551
Wichita Falls	Box 1860, 76307	817-723-2741

Source: 17.

Councils of Government

Alamo Area Council of Governments 400 Three Americas Building San Antonio, Texas 78205	Phone 512-225-5201
Ark-Tex Council of Governments P.O. Box 5307 Texarkana, Texas 75501	Phone 501-774-3481
Brazos Valley Development Council P.O. Drawer 4128 Bryan, Texas 77801	Phone 713-822-7421
Capital Area Planning Council 2520 South iH 35, Suite 100 Austin, Texas 78704	Phone 512-443-7653
Central Texas Council of Governments P.O. Box 729 Belton, Texas 76513	Phone 817-939-1801
Coastal Bend Council of Governments P.O. Box 9909 Corpus Christi, Texas 78408	Phone 512-883-5743
Concho Valley Council of Governments P.O. Box 60050 San Angelo, Texas 76900	Phone 915-653-1214
Deep East Texas Council of Governments P.O. Drawer 1170 Jasper, Texas 75951	Phone 713-384-5704
East Texas Council of Governments Stoneridge Plaza Office Bldg. 3800 Stone Road Kilgore, Texas 75662	Phone 214-984-8641
Golden Crescent Council of Governments P.O. Box 2028 Victoria, Texas 77902	Phone 512-578-1587
Heart of Texas Council of Governments 320 Franklin Ave. Waco, Texas 76701	Phone 817-756-6631
Houston-Galveston Area Council P.O. Box 22777 Houston, Texas 77027	Phone 713-627-3200
Lower Rio Grande Valley Development Council Texas Commerce Bank Bldg. Suite 207 McAllen, Texas 78501	Phone 512-682-3481

Councils of Government (continued)

Middle Rio Grande Development Council P.O. Box 702 Carrizo Springs, Texas 78834	Phone 512-876-3533
Nortex Regional Planning Commission 2101 Kemp Blvd. Wichita Falls, Texas 76309	Phone 817-322-5281
North Central Texas Council of Governments P.O. Drawer COG Arlington, Texas 76011	Phone 817-640-3300
Panhandle Regional Planning Commission P.O. Box 9257 Amarillo, Texas 79105	Phone 806-372-3381
Permian Basin Regional Planning Commission P.O. Box 6391 Midland, Texas 79701	Phone 915-563-1061
South East Texas Regional Planning Commission P.O. Drawer 1387 Nederland, Texas 77627	Phone 713-727-2384
South Plains Association of Governments 1709 26th Street Lubbock, Texas 79411	Phone 806-762-8721
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Texoma Regional Planning Commission 1000 Grayson Drive Denison, Texas 75020	Phone 214-786-2955
West Central Texas Council of Governments P.O. Box 3195 Abilene, Texas 79604	Phone 915-672-8544
West Texas Council of Governments The Mills Bldg., Suite 700 303 N. Oregon El Paso, Texas 79901	Phone 915-532-2910

Source: 31.

Publications

1. *Allocation of Vehicle Registration Fees, January 1 thru December 31.* Austin: Texas State Department of Highways and Public Transportation, annually.
   Gives number of vehicles registered in each county and gives county tax assessor-collector fees.

2. *Annual Financial Report, State of Texas.* Austin: Comptroller of Public Accounts, annually.
   Includes detailed information on the sources of revenues and expenditures of Texas.

3. *Annual Report of Savings & Loan Associations in Texas.* Austin: Texas Savings and Loan League, annually.
   Lists all Texas savings and loan associations with their financial statements. Arranged by location.

4. *Annual Report of the Oil & Gas Division.* Austin: Railroad Commission of Texas, annually.
   Includes detailed information on oil and gas production for the state and for local areas and on refineries and pipeline operators. Production statistics by county are included.

5. Arbingast, Stanley A., and others. *Atlas of Texas.* Austin: Bureau of Business Research, University of Texas at Austin, 1976.
   Includes geographical, physical, agricultural, mining, manufacturing, and population maps and a statistical appendix on population.

6. *Area Occupational Demand Forecast, 1985.* Austin: Texas Employment Commission, 1982.
   Gives employment by industry and occupation for 1978, with projections to 1985 for each SMSA in Texas.

7. *Banks and Branches Data Book: Summary of Deposits in all Commercial and Mutual Savings Banks and Domestic Branches of Foreign Banks: Operating Banks and Branches:* Volume 16: *Texas.* Washington, D.C.: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, annually.

   Gives amount of deposits by type in all commercial banks, grouped by county and metropolitan area. Lists amount of deposits by county for each bank and banking office.

8. Branda, Eldon Stephen, editor. *The Handbook of Texas: A Supplement,* Volume III. Austin: Texas State Historical Association, 1976.

   Supplements the original (1952) publication edited by Walter Prescott Webb (no. 121 in this list).

9. *Building Authorized in Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.* College Station: Texas Real Estate Research Center, Texas A&M University, monthly.

   Gives total building permits authorized, including nonresidential and new dwelling units. Dwelling units include the number of one-family, two-family and apartment-building units permitted with their value. For nonresidential buildings, type of building with value is given.

10. *Building Construction in Texas.* Austin: Bureau of Business Research, University of Texas at Austin, monthly.

    Reported building permits issued within the permit-issuing places in Texas. Final issue was released in September 1978.

11. Burnett, Diane R., and James Chang. *Texas Energy History, 1982.* Austin: Texas Energy and Natural Resources Advisory Council, 1982.

    Gives an overview of the historical production, reserves, transmission, conversion, and consumption of energy in Texas. Most series begin with data for 1960.

12. "Comparison of commercial electric bills for various demands and consumptions within major cities in Texas" (computer printout). San Antonio: City Public Service Board, monthly.

Gives costs of 375 KWH, 750 KWH, 1,500 KWH, 6,000 KWH, and 10,000 KWH of electricity and the fuel adjustment cost per KWH for Austin, Corpus Christi, Dallas, Fort Worth, Houston, and San Antonio.

13. "Comparison of industrial gas bills for various consumptions within major cities of Texas" (computer printout). San Antonio: City Public Service Board, monthly.
    Gives the cost of 200 MCF, 500 MCF, 1,000 MCF, 2,000 MCF, 3,500 MCF, and 4,000 MCF of gas, and the gas cost adjustment for six cities in Texas.

14. "Comparison of residential electric bills for various consumptions within major cities of Texas" (computer printout). San Antonio: City Public Service Board, monthly.
    Gives costs of 100 KWH, 250 KWH, 500 KWH, 750 KWH, and 1,000 KWH of electricity and fuel adjustment cost per KWH for six cities in Texas.

15. "Comparison of residential gas bills for various consumptions within major cities of Texas" (computer printout). San Antonio: City Public Service Board, monthly.
    Gives costs of 1 MCF, 3 MCF, 5 MCF, 6 MCF, 10 MCF, 20 MCF, and 30 MCF of gas plus gas cost adjustment for six cities in Texas.

16. *Covered Employment and Wages by Industry and County*. Austin: Texas Employment Commission, quarterly.
    Gives total number of covered employees in mining; construction; manufacturing; transportation, communication, and public utilities; trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; services and other; and state government. This publication reports total wages paid in each quarter, along with the number of reporting outlets and includes monthly employment figures by specific industry for Texas.

17. *Directory of Chambers of Commerce in Texas*. Longview: East Texas Chamber of Commerce, three times a year.
    Lists name of president and executive officer of each chamber. Spring/Summer 1983 issue was used for chamber information in the *Fact Book*.

18. *General Highway Maps.* Austin: Texas State Department of Highways and Public Transportation, annually. Includes a highway map for each county.

19. *Labor Force Estimates for Texas Counties.* Austin: Texas Employment Commission, monthly.
    Gives total labor force, total employed and unemployed, and unemployment rate for each county. Annual summary showing averages is issued each year.

20. *Monthly Failures.* New York: Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., monthly.
    Gives number of business failures with total liabilities for Texas and for Dallas, Houston, and San Antonio.

21. *1983 Directory of Texas Manufacturers.* 2 volumes. Austin: Bureau of Business Research, University of Texas at Austin, 1983.
    Volume 1 lists Texas manufacturers by company name and by city.
    Volume 2 lists the manufacturers in groups according to types of products. Size of companies is indicated by codes for number of employees.

22. *Official Airline Guide, North American Edition.* Oakbrook, Ill.: Reuben H. Donnelley Corporation, monthly.
    Lists all scheduled air service in the United States.

23. *Oil & Gas Journal.* Tulsa, Okla.: Petroleum Publishing Company, weekly.
    Includes gasoline prices for Amarillo, Corpus Christi, Dallas, Fort Worth, Houston, San Antonio, Texarkana, and Wichita Falls.

24. *Oil Directory of Texas.* Austin: R. W. Byram & Company, annually.
    Lists names of producers, purchasers, gatherers and transporters and of carbon black, cycling, gasoline, and treating plants and refineries.

25. Plaut, Thomas R. "Texas current dollar gross product originating" and "Texas gross product originating in 1972 dollars" (computer printout). Austin: Bureau of Business Research, University of Texas at Austin, n.d.

Gives gross state product data for 1958 through 1981. Includes current dollars, constant 1972 dollars, and the price deflators. Quarterly data is also available.

26. ————. "Texas planning regions current dollar gross product originating" and "Texas planning regions 1972 dollar gross product originating" (computer printout). Austin: Bureau of Business Research, University of Texas at Austin, n.d.

Gives gross regional product data for 1958 through 1981. Includes current dollars, constant 1972 dollars, and the price deflators.

27. ————, and Mildred C. Anderson. *The Gross Regional Product of Texas and Its Regions.* Austin: Bureau of Business Research, University of Texas at Austin, 1981.

Presents estimates of Texas gross regional product on an annual basis from 1958 to 1978. Updated by computer printouts listed in nos. 25 and 26.

28. Pluta, Joseph E., ed. *Economic and Business Issues of the 1980s.* Austin: Bureau of Business Research, University of Texas at Austin, 1980.

Reprints of articles from *Texas Business Review* designed to provide a capsule analysis of the Texas economy and business scene.

29. ————. *The Energy Picture: Problems and Prospects.* Austin: Bureau of Business Research, University of Texas, at Austin, 1980.

Reprints of articles from *Texas Business Review* covering all aspects of current energy policy.

30. *Population and Projections for the State of Texas: 1970-2000.* Austin: Texas Department of Water Resources, 1983.

Gives population projections for every five years from 1985 through 2000.

31. *Regional Councils in Texas: A Status Report and Directory, 1980-1981.* Austin: Governor's Budget and Planning Office, n.d.

Lists names, addresses, membership, and officers of the regional councils of government in Texas.

32. *Sales and Use Tax Analysis by County.* Austin: State Comptroller of Public Accounts, quarterly.
Gives gross sales and number of reporting outlets by county.

33. *The Sibbald Guide to the Texas Top Two-Fifty.* Chicago, Illinois: John Sibbald Associates, annually.
Gives profiles of the state's leading publicly held companies and financial institutions.

34. Stevens, Marla, and Ginny Cumming. *Texas Energy: A Twenty-Five Year History.* Austin: Governor's Energy Advisory Council, 1977.
Gives an overview of the historical production, reserves, transmission, conversion, and consumption of energy in Texas.

35. *Survey of Buying Power Data Service.* New York: Sales and Marketing Management, annually.
Gives detailed information about the populations of each state, each SMSA, and each county. Includes projections of population, number of households, and total retail sales for five years beyond date of other data.

36. *Texas Almanac and State Industrial Guide.* Dallas: A. H. Belo Corporation, biennially.
Gives information on Texas history, population, resources, industry, agriculture, etc.

37. *Texas Banking Red Book.* Dallas: Bankers' Digest, Inc., annually.
Lists all Texas banks, their officers, and their financial statements as of December 31. Banks are listed by location. Bank holding companies are included in a separate section.

38. *Texas Business.* Dallas: Commerce Publishing Company, monthly.
Features articles on business trends in Texas. Each year the July issue includes information on publicly held corporations in Texas.

39. *Texas Business Review.* Austin: Bureau of Business Research, University of Texas at Austin, bimonthly.
    Focuses on regional economics and Texas business. See Charles P. Zlatkovich, *Texas Metropolitan Area Profiles,* Joseph E. Pluta, ed., *Economic and Business Issues of the 1980s* and *The Energy Picture: Problems and Prospects.*

40. *Texas City Officials.* Austin, Texas: Texas Municipal League, annually.
    List of officials arranged alphabetically by city within Texas.

41. *Texas County Statistics.* Austin: Texas Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, annually.
    Agricultural statistics by county, including data on crops, livestock, government payments, and cash receipts.

42. *Texas Industrial Expansion.* Austin: Bureau of Business Research, University of Texas at Austin, monthly.
    Reports new manufacturing firms locating in Texas for the first time and firms that are expanding their present facilities.

43. *Texas Occupational Demand Forecast, 1985.* Austin: Texas Employment Commission, 1982.
    Gives employment by industry and occupation for 1978, with projections to 1985.

44. *Texas Oil and Gas Data.* Dallas: Texas Mid-Continent Oil & Gas Association, annually.
    Gives production of oil and gas, royalty payments, state production taxes, estimated drilling expenditures, drilling statistics, number of petrochemical plants by type, and employment and payrolls for each county in Texas.

45. *Texas School Directory.* Austin: Texas Education Agency, annually.
    Gives names, mailing addresses, and telephone numbers of school districts arranged by county. Average daily attendance is given, as well as assessed valuation and tax rates.

46. *Texas Town and City.* Austin: Texas Municipal League, monthly.

    The March 1983 issue gives total assessed valuation, assessment rate percentage, gross and adjusted tax rates for cities and towns in Texas

47. *Texas Vital Statistics.* Austin: Texas Department of Health, annually.

    Lists births and deaths by county and city of residence and marriages and divorces by sex and age for counties.

48. *Tierra Grande.* College Station: Texas Real Estate Research Center, Texas A&M University, quarterly.

    Includes articles of general interest on real estate in Texas and a table showing number of multiple listing service sales and dollar volume in the larger cities in Texas.

49. *Traffic Maps.* Austin: Texas State Department of Highways and Public Transportation, annually.

    Annual, average twenty-four hour traffic of all types at selected locations. One map is published for Texas and one for each of the twenty-five highway districts.

50. *Try Us: National Minority Business Directory.* Minneapolis, Minnesota: National Minority Business Campaign, annually.

    Lists by standard industrial classification code the names of minority-owned businesses in the United States.

51. U.S. Department of Agriculture. *Agricultural Statistics.* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, annually.

    Gives variety of agricultural data for the state of Texas as well as the other states and the United States.

52. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis. "BEA Farm Income and Expenditures" (computer printout). Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Economic Analysis, annually.

    Gives farm income and expenditures, including cash receipts and production expenses, for the United States, for Texas, and for each county in Texas.

53. ————. "Employment by Type and Broad Industrial Sources" (computer printout). Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Economic Analysis, annually.

Gives employment data for each county in Texas, for each SMSA in Texas, for Texas, and for the United States.

54. ————. "Gross product originating in current and constant (1972) dollars" (computer printout). Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Economic Analysis, n.d.

Gives gross national product by detailed industrial groups for the United States annually from 1947 to 1981.

55. ————. *Local Area Personal Income, 1975–1980:* Volume 7: *Southwest Region.* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1982.

Gives personal income by major source for the United States, Texas, the SMSAs, and the counties, as well as the other states in the Southwest Region.

56. ————. *1980 OBERS BEA Regional Projections.* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1981.

Volume 9 includes data for Texas and the SMSAs in Texas. Projections made are for population, personal income, and employment by industry.

57. ————. "Personal income by major source" (computer printout). Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Economic Analysis, annually.

Gives personal income by major source for each of the counties in Texas, for the SMSAs, for the state of Texas, and for the United States.

58. ————. *Regional Employment by Industry, 1940-1970: Decennial Series for United States, Regions, States, Counties.* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, n.d.

Gives total employment by major industrial groups (with some detail within major group) for each county and for Texas.

59. ————. *Survey of Current Business.* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, monthly.

Provides current business and economic statistics for the nation.

60. ————. "Transfer Payments by Major Source" (computer printout). Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Economic Analysis, annually.

Gives transfer payments including old age, survivors, and disability insurance payments for the United States, for Texas, for each SMSA in Texas, and for each county in Texas.

61. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. *Annual Survey of Manufactures: Statistics for States, Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, Large Industrial Counties, and Selected Cities.* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, annually.

Gives data for selected SMSAs, counties, and cities in Texas and for Texas. Data included are number of employees, number of production workers, value added by manufacture, and value of industry shipments.

62. ————. *Census of Agriculture, 1978: Texas.* 2 volumes. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1981.

Detailed agricultural statistics for each county for 1978 and 1974.

63. ————. *Census of Governments, 1977: Governmental Finances: Finances of Municipalities and Township Governments.* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1979.

Gives various finance items, including property tax revenue, for cities in Texas and other states.

64. ————. *Census of Housing, 1980: Characteristics of Housing Units: General Housing Characteristics: Texas.* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1982.

Gives housing characteristics for the state, SMSAs, counties, and places of 1,000 and over.

65. ————. *Census of Housing, 1980: Supplementary Reports: Selected Housing Characteristics by States and Counties: 1980.* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1981.

Gives general housing characteristics for the United States, all states, and all counties.

66. ————. *Census of Manufactures, 1977: Geographic Area Series—Texas.* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1980.

Gives information on manufacturing plants for selected cities, selected counties, SMSAs, and Texas.

67. ————. *Census of Mineral Industries, 1977: Geographic Area Series: West South Central Division.* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1981.

Gives data on establishments in Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Oklahoma that are primarily engaged in mining. Includes data on selected counties.

68. ————. *Census of Population 1980: Characteristics of the Population: General Population Characteristics: Texas.* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1982.

Includes population data by race, sex, and age for the state, SMSAs, counties, and places of 1,000 or more.

69. ————. *Census of Population, 1980: Characteristics of the Population: Number of Inhabitants: Texas.* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1982.

Gives total population for counties for 1930 through 1980 with 1980 land area and density. Gives total population for county subdivisions and places for 1960 through 1980. Also gives total population for SMSAs and urbanized areas for 1980.

70. ————. *Census of Population, 1980: Supplementary Reports: Age, Sex, Race, and Spanish Origin of the Population by Regions, Divisions, and States: 1980.* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1981.

Gives population characteristics for the United States and all states.

71. ————. *Census of Population, 1980: Supplementary Reports: Nonpermanent Residents by States and Selected Counties and Incorporated Places: 1980.* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1982.

Gives number of persons who were not at their permanent place of residence on April 1, 1980.

72. ————. *Census of Population, 1980: Supplementary Reports: Population and Households by States and Counties: 1980.* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1981.

Gives population characteristics for all states and all counties.

73. ————. *Census of Population, 1980: Supplementary Reports: Population and Households for Census Designated Places: 1980.* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1981.

Gives population, households, and persons in each household for each CDP in the United States, arranged by state and county.

74. ————. *Census of Population, 1980: Supplementary Reports: Race of the Population by States, 1980.* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1981.

Gives population characteristics for all states and the United States.

75. ————. *Census of Population, 1980: Supplementary Reports: Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas and Standard Consolidated Statistical Areas: 1980.* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1981.

Gives population by race and number of housing units for all SMSAs and SCSAs in the United States.

76. ————. *Census of Population, 1970: Characteristics of the Population: Texas.* 2 sections. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1973.

Provides detailed population information for 1970.

77. ————. Census of Population and Housing, 1980: "Poverty status of all families in 1979 by presence and age of related children" (computer printout). Austin: Bureau of Business Research, University of Texas at Austin, n.d.

Gives number of families above or below poverty level for Texas and for each county.

78. ————. Census of Population and Housing, 1980: P.L. 94-171 Counts (microfiche). Washington, D.C.: Bureau of the Census, 1981.

Gives population by race and Spanish origin, by county, by census county division, by enumeration district, and by census tract and block group in SMSAs and places of over 10,000 population.

79. ————. *Census of Population and Housing, 1980: Summary Characteristics of Governmental Units and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas: Texas.* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1982.

Gives general population and housing data as well as selected social, economic, and employment data for Texas, each SMSA, each county, and each incorporated place in Texas. Some detailed housing characteristics are also given.

80. ————. Census of Population and Housing, 1980: Summary tape file 1 (microfiche). Washington, D.C.: Bureau of the Census, n.d.

Gives 100 percent data from census for each county, census county division, place, enumeration district in Texas and for cities of more than 10,000, census tract, and block group data.

81. ————. *Census of Population and Housing, 1980: Supplementary Report: Advance Estimates of Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics: Texas: Counties and Selected Places.* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1983.

Gives population and housing characteristics for Texas, all counties, and places over 25,000 population. Data included are based on sample data from 1980 Census of Population and Housing.

82. ————. *Census of Population and Housing, 1980: Supplementary Report: Provisional Estimates of Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics: States and Selected Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1982.

Gives population and housing characteristics for the United States, each state, and SMSAs of 1,000,000 or more.

83. ————. Census of Population and Housing, 1980: "Years Completed by All Persons 25 Years Old and Over and by White Persons 25 Years Old and Over" (computer printout). Austin: Bureau of Business Research, University of Texas at Austin, n.d.

Gives number of persons 25 years old and over and the number who have completed elementary school, one to three years of high school, four years of high school, one to three years of college or four or more years of college. Gives same data for white persons.

84. ————. *Census of Retail Trade, 1977: Geographic Area Series: Texas.* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1979.

Gives statistics for Texas, SMSAs, counties, and towns.

85. ————. *Census of Retail Trade, 1977: Major Retail Centers in Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas: Texas.* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1980.

Gives statistics for the central business district and major retail centers in each SMSA in Texas.

86. ————. *Census of Service Industries, 1977: Geographic Area Series: Texas.* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1980.

Gives statistics for Texas, SMSAs, counties, and towns.

87. ————. *Census of Wholesale Trade, 1977: Geographic Area Series: Texas.* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1980.

Includes data for Texas, SMSAs in Texas, and selected cities and counties in Texas.

88. ————. *City Governmental Finances in [Year].* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, annually.

Gives various finance items, including general revenue and expenditures for cities having 50,000 in population or more in Texas and other states.

89. ————. *County and City Data Book, 1977.* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1978.

A supplement to the *Statistical Abstract* (no. 103 of this list). Provides data on states, metropolitan areas, counties, and larger communities.

90. ————. *County Business Patterns: Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, annually.

Gives number of establishments by type for each SMSA in the United States; includes number of establishments in each employee-size group.

91. ————. *County Business Patterns, Texas.* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, annually.

Gives number of establishments by type for each county; includes number of establishments in each employee-size group.

92. ————. *County Business Patterns, 1968–1977: 10-Year History.* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1981.

Gives number of establishments by type for each state, with number of employees and payroll.

93. ————. *Current Population Reports: Population Estimates and Projections: Annual Estimates of the Population of States, July 1, 1970 to 1979.* Series P-25, No. 876. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1980.

Provides estimates of population for all states.

94. ————. *Current Population Reports: Population Estimates and Projections: Estimates of the Population of Counties and Metropolitan Areas: July 1, 1977 and 1978.* Series P-25, No. 873. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1980.

Provides population and migration estimates for counties and SMSAs throughout the United States.

95. ————. *Current Population Reports: Population Estimates and Projections: Estimates of the Population of States: July 1, 1981 and 1982.* Series P-25, No. 927. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1983.

Provides estimates of population of all states and the United States.

96. ————. *Current Population Reports: Population Estimates and Projections: Estimates of the Population of States, by Age: July 1, 1971 to 1979.* Series P-25, No. 875. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1980.

Provides population for eight different age groups for each state.

97. ————. *Current Population Reports: Population Estimates and Projections: Estimates of the Population of States, by Age, July 1, 1981 and 1982.* Series P-25, No. 930. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1983.

Provides estimates of population for all states.

98. ————. *Highlights of U.S. Export and Import Trade.* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, monthly.

Includes data on imports and exports that pass through the Houston, Texas, customs region.

99. ————. *Monthly Retail Trade: Sales, Accounts Receivable, and Inventories.* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, monthly.

Gives estimates of monthly retail sales by selected kind of business for Texas and specified cities and metropolitan areas. Gives monthly department store sales in selected areas with number of department stores.

100. ————. "Permit Authorized Construction in Selected Permit-Issuing Places" (Computer printout). Washington, D.C.: Bureau of the Census, monthly.

Gives number of building permits authorized in places and counties in Texas and includes all types of residential and nonresidential permits with the value of each type of permit. Reports showing cumulative figures are published as well as individual monthly reports. Places that do not report on a monthly basis are included in the "Annual Summary."

101. ————. *Public Employment in [Year].* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, annually.

Gives number of persons employed by state and local governments in all states.

102. ————. *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book, 1982: A Statistical Abstract Supplement.* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1982.
Gives data on population, vital statistics, employment, income, construction, agriculture, manufacturing, and wholesale and retail trade for each SMSA in the United States and for each state.

103. ————. *Statistical Abstract of the United States.* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, annually.
Provides national data and many state statistics. The excellent guide to sources makes the *Statistical Abstract* a good starting point for any statistical data search.

104. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. "Average annual pay in the Southwest—1980" (news release). Dallas: Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1982.
Gives average annual pay for United States, all states, and all metropolitan areas.

105. ————. *Consumer Price Indexes for All Urban Consumers and Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers, U.S. City Average (1967=100) Unadjusted.* Atlanta, Georgia: Bureau of Labor Statistics, monthly.
Includes purchasing power of the consumer dollar using 1967 = $1.00 and 1957–1959 = $1.00.

106. ————. *Consumer Prices.* Dallas: Region 6, Bureau of Labor Statistics, monthly.
Gives consumer price index for United States, Dallas, and Houston. Dallas and Houston figures are published bimonthly.

107. ————. *Employment and Earnings.* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, monthly.
Provides current data on employment, unemployment, and earnings for the nation, for states, and for selected metropolitan areas.

108. ————. *Employment and Earnings, States and Areas.* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, annually.
Provides historical data on employment by major industry group for states and selected metropolitan areas.

109. ————. *Employment and Earnings, United States.* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, annually.
Provides historical data on employment by industry for the nation.

110. ————. *Family Budget Levels in the Southwest.* Dallas: Bureau of Labor Statistics, annually.
Gives four-person family budget levels for Dallas and Houston for low, intermediate, and high incomes.

111. ————. *Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment.* Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Labor Statistics, annually.
Presents labor force data from the *Current Population Survey* for states, large SMSAs, and central cities in the United States. Includes employment and unemployment data by occupation, race, and sex.

112. ————. *Handbook of Labor Statistics.* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, annually.
Provides historical labor-related statistics, including wholesale and consumer price indexes.

113. ————. *Monthly Labor Review.* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, monthly.
Provides current labor-related statistics, including wholesale and consumer price indexes.

114. U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines. "The Mineral Industry of Texas in [date]." Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Mines, annually.
A preprint of the Texas section of the *Minerals Yearbook.*

115. ————. *Minerals Yearbook: Volume II: Area Reports: Domestic.* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, annually.
Provides information on mineral production for states and selected local areas.

116. U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration. *Highway Statistics.* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, annually.
Gives highway mileage by type, number of licensed drivers, vehicle registrations, number of fatalities, and other information for Texas.

117. U.S. Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget. *Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972.* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1972.

Gives standard industrial classification code for each type of economic activity. Used to facilitate the collection, tabulation, presentation, and analysis of data relating to establishments.

118. ————. *Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, 1975.* Revised edition. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1975.

Describes the criteria for designation of standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSAs) and standard consolidated statistical areas (SCSAs) and lists the component counties and 1970 population of each such area. Authority for designation of SMSAs and SCSAs was transferred to the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, in late 1977.

119. U.S. Federal Power Commission. *Principal Electric Facilities: South Central Region.* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, annually.

This publication is a map that shows the principal electric facilities in Texas and other South Central states.

120. *Ward's Directory of 55,000 Largest Corporations.* Petaluma, California: Baldwin H. Ward Publications, 1981.

Lists publicly and privately held corporations in the United States with sales and net income.

121. Webb, Walter Prescott, editor. *The Handbook of Texas.* 2 volumes. Austin: Texas State Historical Association, 1952.

Provides historical information on local areas and other aspects of Texas.

122. Wright, Rita J., and Mildred C. Anderson. *Texas Trade and Professional Associations and Other Selected Organizations.* Austin: Bureau of Business Research, University of Texas at Austin, biennially.

Gives name of association, number of members, name of publication (if any), and officer's name and address with telephone number for associations with headquarters in Texas.

123. Zlatkovich, Charles P. *Texas Transportation Handbook.* Austin: Bureau of Business Research, University of Texas at Austin, 1976.

Includes information on transportation facilities in each county in Texas; lists transportation services available in 311 Texas communities.

124. ————., ed. *Texas Metropolitan Area Profiles.* Austin: Bureau of Business Research, University of Texas at Austin, 1979.

Reprints of SMSA profile articles from *Texas Business Review* with statistical updates.

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